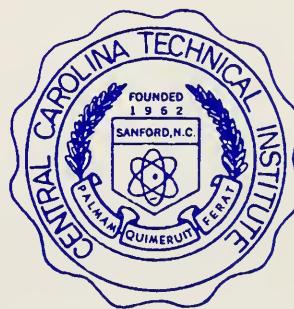


A History of Central Carolina Community College: The First Forty Years





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A History of Central Carolina Community College: The First Forty Years

This CCCC history was researched and written by
Avron B. Upchurch,
Executive Vice President and Chief Academic Officer Emeritus
(Retired 1994).

Edited by Lars Hamilton

2002

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An equal opportunity college.

Institutional Mission & Vision

Vision – To be the best community college in North Carolina by meeting the educational needs of our students and working to improve the quality of life.

Mission – Central Carolina Community College is committed to understanding and meeting the educational needs of the area's citizens, businesses, industries, and service sectors. The College provides life-long educational opportunities consistent with our students' interests and abilities, prepares graduates capable of acquiring and applying knowledge and succeeding in the regional and global community, and serves as a positive economic, social, and cultural catalyst in our diverse communities. The College is committed to teaching and learning excellence.

Accreditation

Central Carolina Community College is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award associate degrees, diplomas, and certificates. Contact the Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, Georgia 30333-4097 or call 404-679-4500 for questions about the accreditation of Central Carolina Community College.

Note: The Commission on Colleges should be contacted only if there is evidence that appears to support an institution's significant non-compliance with a requirement or standard.

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Dedication

This history is dedicated to the administration, faculty, staff, and students of Central Carolina Community College. Each person has helped shape this college and lived the history. A special thank you should go to community leaders who have supported the evolution of this college: the publicly elected, non-paid governing board members who exemplify this leadership, have shown interest, wisdom and dedication, and have taken the risks to turn a vision into a reality.

Foreword

The history you are preparing to read is a story characteristic of the American dream. This chronological record of events is a story of people who came together to build an outstanding educational institution and enrich the community they call home.

Every history is the story of people – ours is no different. Our story is one of visionary leaders and dedicated employees who recognize the importance of education, not only for the individual, but also for our community.

Many individuals have made countless sacrifices to build our college while helping others learn. Thousands of hours were unselfishly given by visionary, hard-working individuals who served on the college's Board of Trustees. They set a course more than 40 years ago which endures today. This college has always been led by its leaders' commitment to providing meaningful instruction for adult learners in order that they can forge better lives for themselves and their families.

This history shows growth in enrollment, in program offerings, in campuses, service area, and staff, but that is only a glimpse of our story. The true measure of this institution is found in every smiling student who triumphantly crossed a graduation platform to receive a degree, diploma or certificate.

Publishing a history of our college is a worthwhile endeavor that has been meticulously undertaken by its author. As Central Carolina Community College celebrates its 40th anniversary, it is appropriate that we reflect on our institution's struggles and triumphs.

From our history we can have a better understanding of our past and be better prepared for the challenges of the future. I invite you to learn more about our college by reading this history.

Dr. Marvin R. Joyner
CCCC President, 1983 – 2004

PREFACE
A Promise for Tomorrow

In academic terminology, social systems are symbolic inventions that exist because the populace believes in them. The North Carolina Community College System is such a system, not because the Legislature continues to will its continuance, but because citizens, educators, industrialists, business people, students, and opinion leaders legitimize the functions of the local community colleges and know there is a rightful place for them in our society.

The North Carolina Community College System is a system of dedication and commitment. This sense of commitment is evident wherever one encounters faculty, students, support staff, administrators, or trustees in a local college. This commitment appears to be a vision of mission expressed in three phrases:

- **For every adult citizen, an open door to lifelong education;**
- **For every willing worker, a passport to marketable skills;**
- **For every capable learner, a wellspring of cultural literacy.**

The North Carolina Community College System, composed of industrial education centers and community colleges, was founded in 1963. It has adapted, changed, and matured as it has marched to the beat of the changing world around it. This system has been a significant force in directing change in North Carolina.

The leadership of America decided many years ago that the most reasonable approach to true democracy was through the education of its people. Since its beginning as Lee County Industrial Education Center, Central Carolina Community College continues to be a participant in the fulfillment of that promise. The mission of public education is a noble one. Yet, a gap once existed at a broad level between those who desired four years of formal education beyond the secondary level and those who wanted less formal education but more intense preparation for the world of employment. Lee County Industrial Education Center was conceived to bridge this gap. This college carries the prospect of full and complete education for those pursuing university level education or immediate entry into the marketplace, thus the promise in either direction of a better lifetime of earning power.

This college's employees have always believed any man or woman who is adequately trained to support his or her own needs develops a lifestyle of independence and person dignity. Dignity perpetuates democracy. They further believe that education is worthwhile; that honest knowledge widely and wisely disseminated is one of the greatest liberating experiences of mankind; and good occupational skills allow man to live in a state of confidence, liberty, and dignity.

CHAPTER ONE

In the Beginning

The North Carolina Community College System as we know it in year 2002 had its genesis 75 years earlier, in 1927, with the establishment of a tuition-free public junior college in Buncombe County. Buncombe County Junior College was a tax-supported comprehensive junior college, administered by the public school system. It offered liberal arts programs, and vocational/technical programs in pre-nursing, industrial arts, secretarial science, home economics, pre-aviation, and specialized training for primary and grammar-grade teachers.

Buncombe remained the only public junior college in North Carolina until 1947, when 12 off-campus extension centers were established by the University of North Carolina to care for the influx of post World-War-II freshmen. The Wilmington Center became a public junior college through a designating county bond issue in March 1948. The city of Greensboro chartered its own "evening college" in 1948. It became a part of Guilford College in 1953.

Even with a growing enrollment in 1949, the state's largest extension center, in Charlotte, was planning to close. In an effort to keep this center viable, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a bill authorizing the Charlotte Board of Education to charge tuition and to hold a local election regarding tax support. From 1950 to 1955 the three public junior colleges in Asheville, Wilmington, and Charlotte, plus Carver College with a black enrollment, established by the city of Charlotte in 1950, were supported entirely by some combination of local taxes and student tuition. By 1955, they were known as community colleges. This data came from Jon Lee Wigg's book *The Community College System in North Carolina: A Silver Anniversary History, 1963-1988*.

In 1949 the General Assembly authorized a community college study commission to determine the need for a state-supported system of community colleges. Superintendent of Public Instruction Dr. Clyde A. Erwin was authorized to appoint a study commission funded by the General Assembly and the Knapp Foundation. Dr. Allan S. Hurlburt of Duke University was appointed

chair. Known as the Hurlburt Commission report, "Community College Study" was published in 1952. It advocated a statewide system of comprehensive tuition-free institutions within commuting distance of all citizens, with each institution offering educational services to the entire community. These services were to include two-year academic programs; general education programs; terminal courses for vocational, vocational/technical, and semi-professional training; in-service training to help people already employed; leisure-time education and services for adults; and educational opportunities for public school "drop-outs" to help them overcome their educational deficiencies.

Hurlburt Commission report's recommendations were submitted to the 1953 General Assembly as House Bill 597. They passed two readings but succumbed to a mixture of opposition on the third reading.

The failure of HB 597 in 1953 gave rise to a new strategy for proponents of the comprehensive approach. This strategy was to develop a network of area vocational schools, which could eventually be converted to comprehensive institutions.

The *News and Observer* of Raleigh on February 24, 1956, summarizing a new thrust by Governor Luther Hodges's well-published intention to train a labor force that could attract more industry to the state, said the following:

Governor Hodges now has clearly indicated that his conception of adequate secondary education is not one limited to preparation for colleges. He realizes, as more and more citizens and educators are beginning to understand, that higher education cannot be the only end and aim of the public schools.

Under the leadership of Governor Hodges and Dr. Dallas Herring, chair of the State Board of Education, the area vocational-school concept remained alive. The State Board of Education petitioned the 1957 General Assembly for \$2 million and received \$500,000 to implement post-high school area vocational schools. The appropriation was granted, subject to a study by the State Board

of Education, to determine a need for the schools. The State Board of Education invited proposals from local Boards of Education to establish Industrial Education Centers in their districts, with the understanding that facilities were to be supplied by local units that successfully petitioned for them.

Seven locations — Burlington, Durham, Goldsboro, Greensboro-High Point, Leaksville, Wilmington, and Wilson — received initial approval by the State Board of Education on April 3, 1958, after they offered a combined \$2,513,554 in building facilities. Eleven others were approved but had to wait further appropriations from the General Assembly. They were Asheboro, Asheville, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Kinston, Lexington-Thomasville, Newton-Hickory, Raleigh, Sanford, and Winston-Salem.

The industrial education centers captured favor so quickly that they encountered little resistance from legislators or other special-interest leaders. Industries donated equipment and employees as instructors. The U.S. Department of Defense loaned millions of dollars worth of metal machining tools in 1958. A few pieces of this equipment remain in use today. Thirty-four thousand students were enrolled by year-end 1962-63.

Once the industrial education centers were created and funded under the State Department of Public Instruction, they were administered and operated by local public school superintendents and boards of education.

Governor Terry Sanford favored the concept of a series of community colleges "which will help provide adult education throughout the state, which will give opportunities to those who would otherwise not have them, and which will take some of the pressure of numbers off the consolidated university." (The Chapel Hill Weekly, 1/9/63)

It was through the Carlyle Commission report in December 1962 that the community college system was truly born. Governor Sanford stated the central recommendation in the Carlyle Commission report:

One post-high school system (rather than the two then existing) be established for two-year public institutions, and that these institutions (tailoring their offerings to area needs) would offer college parallel transfer programs, technical and vocational degree programs, and special-interest adult education programs. The recommendation was

that it be vested in the State Board of Education rather than the State Board of Higher Education; that the administration would be through a professional Department of Community Colleges; that a seven-member Advisory Council would advise the State Board of Education; and that the local institutions would be administered by a local board of twelve trustees (subject to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Education). A district could be composed of more than one county. Previously, an institution could serve only a single-county district.

The Omnibus Education Act of 1963 truly gave previously unparalleled benefits and unleashed the potential for a statewide system of comprehensive community colleges. This bill was shepherded through the Legislature by Representative Shelton Wicker of Lee County. A Department of Community Colleges was established under the State Board of Education on July 1, 1963, and assumed control over 20 industrial education centers previously established by authority of the 1957 General Assembly.

Dr. Dallas Herring, chair of the State Board of Education, gave the following challenging speech at an orientation conference of community college and technical industrial education centers:

The only valid philosophy for North Carolina is the philosophy of total education: a belief in the incomparable worth of all human beings whose claims upon the state are equal before the law and equal before the bar of public opinion; whose talents (however great or however limited or however different from the traditional) the state needs and must develop to the fullest possible degree. That is why the doors to the institutions in North Carolina's system of community colleges must never be closed to anyone of suitable age who can learn what they teach. We must take the people where they are and carry them as far as they can go within the assigned function of the system. If they cannot read, then we will simply teach them to read and make them proud of their achievement. If they did not finish high school, but have a mind to do it, then we will offer them a high school education at a time and in a place convenient to them and at a price within their reach. If their

talent is technical or vocational, then we will simply offer them instruction, whatever the field, however complex or however simple, that will provide them with the knowledge and the skill they can sell in the marketplace of our state, and thereby contribute to its scientific and industrial growth. If their needs are in the great tradition of liberal education, then we will simply provide them instruction, extending through two years of standard college work, which will enable them to go on to the university or to senior college and on into life in numbers unheard of in North Carolina. If their needs are for cultural achievement, intellectual growth, or civic understanding, then we will simply make available to them the wisdom of the ages and the enlightenment of our times and help them to maturity. (Proceedings: An Orientation Conference, Community Colleges, Technical Industrial Education Centers. Raleigh: N.C. Department of Community Colleges, June 7-8 1964.)

Believing and accepting the challenge presented by Dr. Herring in his speech on June 8, 1964, this institution (then known as the Lee County Industrial Education Center) developed a statement of purpose during the 1963-64 school year.

The statement of purpose for this institution has evolved from a very simple beginning to a more comprehensive statement as the service area has changed and as new challenges have come to the fore.

The first statement of purpose for this college was recorded in the 1963-64 catalog for the Lee County Industrial Education Center and was called "Aims of the Center."

The purpose of the Lee County Industrial Education Center is threefold:

To prepare young men and women to meet specific job requirements for initial employment.

To provide vocational or technical education for employed men or women who wish to advance in their jobs.

To enable our citizens to acquire occupational skills which contribute to social, economic, and cultural growth.

To demonstrate how that mission has expanded the following statement of purpose was included in the 1999-2000 college catalog:

To provide technical and vocational programs that enable students to acquire employment.

To provide the opportunity for individuals to complete an elementary or secondary education by offering basic education and high school diploma/ equivalency programs and teaching English to foreign nationals.

To provide updating and upgrading opportunities for employed adults to help them retain employment and advance in their jobs.

To offer assistance to owners of small businesses and individuals contemplating starting small businesses.

To provide a two-year program of transferable college credit.

To provide the training for new or expanding industries.

To positively affect the health and safety of service-area residents by providing emergency-service education to volunteers and professionals.

To provide educational opportunities for adults to pursue avocational interests and cultural enlightenment.

To work cooperatively with public schools officials to provide enrichment opportunities for public school students who are 16 years old or older.

To conduct articulation between the college and the schools and colleges of this area to provide comprehensive educational opportunities.

To provide educational opportunities for residents of prisons in the service area.

To encourage people of all educational backgrounds and cultural persuasions to improve the quality of their lives.

To make resources of the college available to persons under 16 years old through special programs not otherwise offered.

CHAPTER TWO

A Vision for Tomorrow

The five men elected by popular vote to serve on the Lee County Board of Education during the late 1950s and early 1960s were visionaries with a desire to provide a brighter future and a better standard of family life for the populace of Lee and surrounding counties.

This body of visionaries was composed of J.B. Cameron, chair of the board, J. Glenn Edwards, J. Harvey Wicker, Stacy Budd, and Dr. R.O. Humphrey. These men, and W.C. Harward and Douglas H. Wilkinson, who replaced Wicker and Dr. Humphrey on the board at the April 4, 1961 meeting, were the founders of the Lee County Industrial Education Center.

One might wonder how all this started in small, rural, primarily agricultural Lee County. The late J. Warren Smith, state director of vocational education for North Carolina, sent a letter to each public school superintendent in December 1957 explaining a program establishing vocational schools, within the network of the public schools, which would be administered by local boards of education.

According to the February 25, 1958, Lee County Board of Education minutes, on February 21, 1958, J.J. Lentz, superintendent of Lee County Schools, received a second mailing from director Smith. This letter contained survey and application forms to establish an industrial education center in Lee County.

The March 18, 1958, minutes reflect that after considerable work by the Lee County Commissioners, Sanford and Lee County School boards, industrialists, the Sanford Chamber of Commerce, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and many interested citizens in Lee County, the completed survey and application to establish a center were transmitted to director Smith's office in Raleigh.

The first recorded statement made by the Lee County Board of Education that would lead one to think this body was considering an industrial education center was recorded in the September 1959 Lee County Board of Education meeting minutes. It reads:

A discussion was held by the board with reference to the possibility of adult

education classes at W.B. Wicker School to take care of some of the needs for advancement by the people of that particular area. No definite action was taken since the Trade-Industrial Education would be the logical area to get assistance from.

The second recorded reference made by the board that leads one to think this board was considering the establishment of an industrial education center was recorded in the January 29, 1960, minutes: "The superintendent reported that money for a trade and industrial building would be charged against the schools' Capital Outlay Investment Fund."

On May 12, 1960, Wade Martin, state director of industrial education, met in the Lee County Board of Education Building with school boards, industrialists, and other civic-minded citizens throughout the county to discuss the establishment of an industrial education center.

An Industrial Education Committee was formed. Members were J.J. Lentz, superintendent Lee County Schools; M.A. McLeod, superintendent, Sanford City Schools; Dr. R.O. Humphrey, member, Lee County School Board; Ralph L. Groce, Lee County Commissioner; Glenn Lee, Carolina Power and Light Company; Shepherd Rice, coordinator of diversified occupations at Sanford Central High School; Winfred Shaw, banker; M.W. Harris, Jr., banker; D.B. Teague, attorney; Elliott Clark, industrial personnel manager; Leslie A. Johnson, industrial general manager; J.B. Cameron, member, Lee County School Board; Dr. F.L. Knight, physician; and Mack Auman, furniture industrialist.

Two weeks later, the Industrial Education Committee met to resolve some of the pertinent questions involving the establishment of the industrial education center. It was decided that the Lee County Board of Education would be requested to provide \$275,000 to cover the construction of the center.

Two subcommittees were formed at this meeting. The first, a site committee, consisted of Auman, Groce, Dr. Humphrey, and Lee. A visita-

tion committee, consisting of Clark, Johnson, and Rice, was assigned to visit some industrial education centers and report benefits derived by industries in areas where centers were established.

The site committee presented three possible sites on June 6, 1960. They were: (1) the Buchanan development site located just beyond the water tank on the railroad out of Jonesboro, which is around the intersection of Sewell Street and South Lee Avenue; (2) the Burlington Mills property located on Nash Street and adjacent to the current Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center, now the site of Magneti Marelli USA Incorporated; and (3) the County Home property, owned by the Lee County Commissioners and located on Kelly Drive. The latter site of 26 acres was selected.

With the site selected and the visitation committee making visits, the industrial education center planning moved ahead. The question of financing came to the fore.

D.B. Teague, attorney for the Lee County Board of Education, prepared a resolution which was unanimously approved by the Lee County Board of Education on July 12, 1960, and submitted to the Lee County Board of Commissioners. The Lee County Commissioners were Sion Kelly, chair, Clyde J. Atkins, Ralph Groce, Percy Measamer, and Evander Winstead.

The resolution reads:

The Board of Education of Lee County, pursuant to the resolution duly adopted, does hereby petition your board to call an election for a bond issue for educational and school purposes for the county schools and for an industrial education center as follows:

For the construction and equipment of buildings for an industrial education center in Lee County as contemplated by the location and selection committee for such school --- \$275,000.

The board of education has carefully considered the above mentioned needs and is of the opinion that they are necessary to operate the schools properly; and that the appropriation for the establishment of an industrial education center is urgent in order to avail this county and area of the benefits of this much needed facility of our education system.

This Board requests that a call for a bond election to submit these needs to the voters of the county be made as soon as possible, and respectfully submits that a material delay will jeopardize the progress and best interest of the schools of the county.

At a special called meeting on August 19, 1960, the Lee County Board of Education petitioned the Lee County Commissioners for funds to establish an industrial education center. The resolution reads:

Whereas, the Board of Education is of the opinion that existing school plant facilities in the Lee County School Administrative unit are not adequate for the maintenance of the public schools for the nine months' school term prescribed by law; NOW THEREFORE:

(1) Said Board of Education has ascertained and hereby determines that it is necessary to erect and equip in said county one or more new school buildings for the use as an industrial education center for the promotion of vocational education in agricultural subjects and trade and industrial subjects, and that it will be necessary to expend for such purpose not less than \$275,000, in addition to other monies which have been made available therefore.

(2) The Board of Commissioners of the county of Lee is hereby requested to provide the funds required for such purposes and to issue bonds of said county, pursuant to the County Finance Act, to raise the required funds.

The general election on November 8, 1960, carried four bond issues to be decided by the voters of Lee County. Question number four, which was to finance the establishment of an industrial education center, was approved by a vote of 2,857 for and 933 against.

At the December 2, 1960, meeting the Lee County Board of Education sought authorization from the Lee County Commissioners to proceed with plans to build the industrial education center. A resolution from the Lee County Board of Education to the Lee County Commissioners reads:

(1) Adopt a resolution authorizing the Board of Education to proceed with plans

and specifications for erecting and equipping building or buildings and for such improvements as required herewith for an Industrial Education Center as provided in the recent bond election in which \$275,000 was approved for said purpose.

A second resolution was adopted and transmitted to the Lee County Commissioners. It reads:

(4) Adopt a resolution authorizing the conveyance to Lee County Board of Education of the lot on the county home property adjoining the school garage containing approximately 25 acres and described according to a description thereof attached hereto.

The property requested to be conveyed was owned by Lee County.

Description of Property To Be Used For Industrial Education

Center, Lying and Being in East Sanford Township, Lee County,
N.C. and More Particularly Bounded and Described as Follows,

To-Wit:

Beginning at a stake in the northern line of the Pumping Station Road at the northeast corner of the Lee County School Bus Garage lot; and running thence as the line of said School Bus Garage lot North 44 degree 40 minutes West 240 feet to an iron stake; thence continuing as the back line of said County School Bus Garage lot South 44 degrees 20 minutes West 405 feet to a stake; thence South 45 degrees 59 minutes East 227 feet to a stake in the northwestern line of the Pumping Station Road; thence with the northwestern line of said Pumping Station Road as follows: South 46 degrees 01 minutes West 190 feet; South 51 degrees 16 minutes West 50 feet; South 54 degrees 31 minutes West 100 feet; and South 59 degrees 46 minutes West 385 feet to a stake in the northern line of Nash Street; thence with the northern line of Nash Street as follows: North 34 degrees 27 minutes West 70 feet; North 41 degrees 57 minutes West 100 feet; North 52 degrees 23 minutes West 100 feet; North 62 degrees 40 minutes West 100 feet; and North 73 degrees 15 minutes West 100 feet to an iron stake at the cor-

ner of Mrs. Lucy Watson's land; thence with the said Lucy Watson's line North 83 degrees 20 minutes East 90 feet to an iron stake; thence continuing with her line North 20 degrees 30 minutes East 858 feet to an iron stake in Sloan's Branch near Sloan's Spring; thence with said Sloan's Branch northwardly its various courses, it being the old county home property line to its point of intersection with the line of R.L. Watson heirs; thence South 28 degrees 40 minutes East as the line of the R.L. Watson heirs 267.3 feet to an iron stake; thence continuing as the line of the R.L. Watson heirs the following courses and distances: South 15 degrees 40 minutes East 277.2 feet; North 87 degrees 20 minutes East 365 feet; North 62 degrees 20 minutes East 120 feet; South 59 degrees 50 minutes East 186 feet; and South 40 degrees 30 minutes East 88 feet to a stake in the northwestern line of said Pumping Station Road; thence as the northwestern line of said Pumping Station Road South 41 degrees 40 minutes West 975 feet to the beginning point, containing 25 acres, more or less, the exact amount of said acreage to be hereafter determined by a survey of the Sloan Branch line herein mentioned, and being all of the Lee County Home Property lying northwest of the Pumping Station Road and north of Nash Street, except the Lee County School Bus Garage property which contains about 2 acres, leaving 25 acres, more or less hereby conveyed.

This property was conveyed from the Lee County Commissioners to the Lee County Board of Education on April 12, 1961, in Book 75, page 411.

With the approval of both state and local governments, with the findings approved by the citizens of Lee County and the site selected and land conveyed, the stage was set for construction of the first building.

On January 2, 1961, the Board of Education directed Superintendent J.J. Lentz to proceed with securing a competent director for the center and to secure Hal T. Siler to make a topography map of the center site. Hayes and Howell architectural

firm was employed as architects for the industrial education center.

On February 24, 1961, Superintendent Lentz was granted permission to use \$2,500 as a supplement to secure personnel for the center. A meeting of the Industrial Education Center Committee was scheduled for Tuesday, February 28, 1961, at 3:00 p.m. in the Lee County Board of Education Building.

Shepherd Rice was approved as counselor-coordinator and the first employee of the center on April 8, 1961. He assumed his duties July 1, 1961.

The first local budget of \$6,986 current expense and \$50,000 capital outlay was approved by the Lee County Board of Education on May 10, 1961; thus the first local budget totaled \$56,986.

By June 15, 1961, the board was ready to start construction, and on this date the site grading bids were opened. They read:

N.C. Beal and Sons	\$4,603.25	28 day completion
Lacy Oldham Construction	3,840.00	45 day completion
M.C. Whitley Construction	3,762.00	30 day completion

The grading contract was awarded to M.C. Whitley Construction Company on January 23, 1961, per the bid.

William A. Martin was selected as the first director of the Lee County Industrial Education Center on June 23, 1961, and assumed the position on July 1, 1961. He served in this position through August 15, 1969.

Joan McMillan was employed as the first secretary in July 1961 and served in this position until January 31, 1963. During the first year of operation prior to completion of the building, the Industrial Education Center staff was housed in the Lee County Board of Education building.

August 17, 1961, was bid-opening day for the first building. Bids were awarded to:

W.L. Jewel and Sons	General Contractor	\$134,050.00
Faulk Plumbing Co.	Plumbing	20,227.00
McLeod, Pickett, Smith Plumbing	HVAC	39,825.00
Watson Electrical Co.	Electrical	22,484.00
Architects' Fee		13,221.00
Total cost		\$229,807.00
Grading		3,764.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$233,571.00

Construction started in August 1961. The 27,324-square-foot facility was completed in September 1962, at a cost of \$244,542.00, \$30,458 less than the amount approved by the bond.

This building was designed with non-weight-bearing interior walls, granting management flexi-

bility with space utilization. Space metamorphosis in this building continues to this day. Technology and program growth have determined the interior space changes.

The original building was designed with the following spaces: three classrooms, library, student lounge, first-aid area, counseling office, four administrative offices, automotive mechanics, air-conditioning /refrigeration/ sheet metal, drafting, electronics, metal machining laboratories, plus utilities and storage.

It was through the program of continuing education that Central Carolina Community College has in the past and continues to provide one of its most dramatic expansions of educational access for the general population. The legislation establishing the North Carolina Community College System (North Carolina General Statute 115 A, 1963) mandates a comprehensive adult education program in each institute.

As an industrial education center, the institution offered continuing education in specific job-related skills. Students had to show job relatedness to enroll.

The new North Carolina Community College System, organized in 1963, embraced the concept of lifelong learning and mandated an "open door admissions policy." Simply stated, any adult 18 years old or older who could demonstrate the ability to profit from the instruction would be admitted. It was incumbent upon the institute to determine necessary entrance criteria for each program to assure that those admitted could be expected to profit from the instruction. It was then necessary to provide instruction to enable those who lacked requisite skills for desired programs to obtain them. This meant that those who could not read or write would be enrolled in classes to learn those skills. If one lacked a high school diploma one would be enrolled in an adult high school program or in the preparatory program for the General Educational Development (GED) test. If a person needed to develop a specific skill or an area of knowledge, that opportunity would be provided. As a matter of practical economics, instruction could not be offered on a one-to-one basis; therefore, a minimum class size was established, usually 10-15 students. State funding dictated minimum class size.

The initial extension courses were organized and implemented by Shepherd Rice, associate director.

The first class, with 16 students taught under the auspices of the center, was Job Instruction Training. This 10-hour extension course was taught off-campus by Elliott Clark, personnel director of Saco Lowell Shops. Dates of the class were August 21 through August 31, 1961. *See Table I on page 18 for a listing of the first extension courses*

On September 11, 1961, 50 electrical linesmen enrolled in an Energized Line School operated by the Department of Public Instruction, Lee County Industrial Education Center, and Tar Heel Electric Membership Association. This was the first on-campus course and the first cooperative venture between industry and the center.

The Energized Line School was coordinated by D.B. Bidle and B.B. Baker, instructors for the Rural Electrification Association. Instructors were: Jim Monarski of St. Louis, Missouri; Cliff Boach of Centralia, Missouri; Freed Woods of Cary, North Carolina; and Street Morgan of Asheboro, North Carolina.

The Lee County Board of Education voted to request that the City of Sanford annex the center site on January 2, 1962. This was necessary for sewage and water.

On March 2, 1962, Avron B. Upchurch was appointed coordinator of agriculture technology. He was charged to develop an agricultural business curriculum, request equipment, recruit students, and organize classes for adult farmers and agricultural workers throughout a 16-county region.

The first agricultural technology class was organized by H.G. Johnson, teacher of vocational agriculture, at Pittsboro School. This eight-week course in broiler production was taught by Bryon Hawkins on Friday evenings. It started January 5, 1962. The registration fee was \$2.00.

Small gasoline engines was the second agricultural technology course offered. Hayden McDuffie taught this 12-hour course at the Deep River School agriculture department. It started on April 24, 1962.

The third agricultural technology course was a 12-hour pesticides course, taught by John B. Chance at the Boone Trail School agriculture department. It started May 3, 1962.

On April 5, 1962, an automotive advisory committee was appointed. The committee members were Chair Harold Johnson, president of Sanford Motor Sales; Wallace Cooper, service manager, Lee Motor Company; B.B. Hunter, service manager, San-Lee Chevrolet Company; R.B. Beeson, service manager, Wilkinson Cadillac/Oldsmobile; William Tatum, Bill Tatum Wheel Alignment; and Bruce Thomas, Central Gulf Service.

In order to expand curriculum offerings the Lee County Board of Education authorized, on May 2, 1962, the purchase of a 2,500-square-foot federal surplus metal building to be used as a welding shop. The building cost \$750; the equipment and installation of equipment cost \$6,018; the purchase and installation of electrical wiring cost \$871; and a used heating system cost \$100, for a total cost of \$7,734. The building was located where the existing Health Building stands. This facility was used until January 1967, when a larger and more permanent brick-veneer structure was erected. This building contained spaces for welding, industrial plant maintenance, college plant maintenance, and storage. Later motorcycle mechanics used a part of it.

Superintendent Lentz and the Lee County Board of Education invited selected business, industrial, and professional leaders in Lee and Moore counties to serve on the General Advisory Committee for the Lee County Industrial Education Center. The following persons agreed to serve, and were duly appointed: Frank J. Abbott, Jr., WWGP Broadcasting Association; Clyde Atkins, Sr., grocer and county commissioner; J. Mack Auman, Sanford Furniture Co.; R. Barry Beard, W. Koury Co., Inc. (textiles); J. Cecil Beith, Gulistar Carpet (Moore Co.); William J. Britt, Sanford city manager; Burke Buchanan, Buchanan's Radio and TV; Stacy Budd, Budd's Tire Service; Paul Cragan, Lee County Hospital, administrator; William Donovan, Tremble Products, Inc. (Moore Co.); A. F. Folley, Storey Lumber Co. (Moore Co.); Ralph Groce, merchant and county commissioner; Kenneth S. Harmon, Lee Co. Agricultural Extension Service; M. W. Harris, Jr., The National Bank of Sanford; H. Jack Haug, Saco Lowell Shops; W. E. Horner, Sr., The Sanford Herald; Vernon Isenhour, Sanford Brick and Tile; W. L. Jewel, Jr., W. L. Jewel & Sons General Contractors; Leslie A. Johnson, Cornell Dubilier;

William B. Joyce, Sanford Tobacco Co.; Victor King, King Roofing & Manufacturing; F. Crom Lennon, Carolina Power & Light Co.; William R. Makepeace, Jr., Makepeace Millwork; Tommy C. Mann, Mann Implement Co., Robert E. Pomeranz, Roberts Co.; Clyde J. Rhyne, Federal Spinning; L. Garland Scott, Employment Security Commission; Roger Thomas, Thomas Refrigeration Co.; D. B. Teague, attorney; Fred Von Cannon, Sanford Furniture Co.; and William W. Womble, First Federal Savings and Loan.

The first meeting of the committee was held on May 14, 1962, at 8:00 p.m. in the Lee County Board of Education Building.

J. Mack Auman, R. Barry Beard, Stacy Budd, A.F. Folley, M.W. Harris, Jr., H. Jack Haug, William B. Joyce, F. Crom Lennon, William R. Makepeace, Robert E. Pomeranz, and Garland Scott were appointed to the Executive Steering Committee. The Executive Steering Committee elected Robert E. Pomeranz as chair, thus chair of the General Advisory Committee. Van Ruffner later replaced Robert Pomeranz on this committee.

This committee served until the Legislature authorized the appointment of boards of trustees for industrial education centers.

At the May 14, 1962, meeting the committee received what appears to be the first industrial education center catalog and progress report.

On July 1, 1962, Jack D. Ballard was employed as the first automotive mechanics instructor.

On August 1, 1962, the Lee County Board of Education appointed five instructors for the Industrial Education Center. They were: Theodore A. Barrody, Electronics; Harold Culnon, welding; Delos O. Jones, machine shop; George Resseque, mathematics, chemistry and science; and Richard F. Sudarth, air conditioning, refrigeration, and sheet metal. Percy W. West was appointed as a drafting instructor on December 3, 1962.

The original building was completed, except for punch-list items, in early August 1962. The first curriculum classes began on September 17, 1962, with 59 students, seven instructors, and two administrators. Facilities, equipment, and supplies were available for the curriculums of agricultural business, air conditioning, refrigeration, sheet metal, automotive mechanics, drafting, electronics, and machine shop.

The first public open house was held Friday night, August 24, Saturday, August 25, and Sunday afternoon, August 26, 1962. By December 21, 1962, 892 students were enrolled in 48 extension classes.

Realizing early on that quality instruction needs the support of a good technical library, the Board of Trustees designated space and opened the first library in 1962 in what originally was room 8A, now room 214 of the Main Building. In the summer of 1965 the library was moved to the site presently occupied by the Radio Broadcasting classroom/studios (formerly room 14 of the Main Building). In January 1970 the new 9,276-square-foot, \$175,000 Learning Resource Center was completed. It contained space for the library and accompanying storage, work area, offices, media and an audio visual/lecture room. This facility was expanded to 13,317 square feet in 1980 to house the guided studies program, law library, additional stack area, study rooms, a conference room, and restrooms at a cost of \$178,000. This addition was occupied in September 1980.

Frances Price served as the first librarian from July 1964 through May 1966. Norma Smith served from July 1967 to March 1, 1971. Gwendolyn Glover was appointed librarian in September 1971 and served in this position until her retirement in October 1998. Linda Stone served as part-time evening librarian from January 1981 until she was appointed as a second full-time librarian in July 1983, director of library services in January 1996, and dean of library services in July 2000.

Various persons served tenures as part-time evening librarians and library technicians. Marian Bridges served as the first full-time day library technician until her retirement in July 1991.

Automation and computers enhanced the provision of library services. In 1983 Stone, CCCC librarian, chaired a statewide committee to implement the NC Community College COM catalog project. Central Carolina Community College and seven other colleges made the initial commitment to proceed with the project. Three more colleges joined the consortium and produced the first North Carolina Community College Union COM Catalog.

One major benefit of the COM catalog was to produce an inexpensive microfiche catalog of library holdings for all of the college's instructional

locations, public libraries, and secondary school libraries in the its service area. Additionally, a machine-readable tape was generated to prepare for subsequent library automation.

The Dynix Automated Library system was installed in May 1987. Final transfer from manual circulation and COM Catalog to exclusive use of the Dynix System was made in January 1988.

In 1996 Central Carolina Community College and 34 other community colleges implemented the Dynix Automated Center (DAC). The DAC allowed the consortium to have an online union catalog that would serve as a resource to all North Carolina citizens; it has become the largest public-supported database of library holdings in the state, smaller only than those at North Carolina State University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In 1998 the consortium changed its name to Community College Libraries in North Carolina (CCLINC). On July 1, 2000, the system was upgraded to a SIRSI client-server system with a membership of 44 libraries.

What we knew as a library in 1962 no longer exists. Today the college's libraries are state-of-the art facilities containing 54,000 volumes, 257 periodicals, and 5,352 audiovisuals ranging from 2x2 slides to electronic databases. The CCCC libraries' online catalog includes all the community college libraries in CCLINC and gives free access to books in the libraries. Other resources include over 5,300 full-text periodicals; a CCCC web site that includes selected curriculum Internet related websites; Internet access; 31 CD-ROM reference databases; interlibrary loan word processing; a 23-seat computer lab; coin-operated photocopy machines; and study rooms.

Guided Studies on the Lee County Campus moved from the Learning Resources Center to a renovated building in the center of the campus in the summer of 1994. The expanded facility provided additional space for student study, stack area, study rooms, offices, and the legal collection.

The first building on the Harnett campus was occupied in May 1985 and housed a multi-purpose area that included a small library, a Guided Studies area, and space for Student Development Services. Peggy H. Core was responsible for this area. A 2,250-square-foot library with a seating capacity of 20 was included in the High Tech Building that was occupied in August 1991. This area included spaces for the book stacks, periodicals, work

room, study carrels, seating for 20 students, a Guided Studies area, a Guided Studies office and a preview room.

In 1998 Guided Studies was moved to the Samuel Miriello Building, thus expanding the library to a 42 seating capacity plus six computers and 12 seats in two study rooms for a maximum seating capacity of 54.

A 1,180-square-foot library was included in the first building on the new Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro. This space included a workroom, circulation area, study room, stack area, Guided Studies office, and seating capacity of 40. The library was opened to the students in September 1992. Guided Studies moved to a different location in November 1996.

The CCCC Libraries are served by the college courier service, which enables students to receive next-day delivery of needed resources.

Eight full-time and seven part-time persons staff the three campus libraries.

On February 4, 1963, the Lee County Board of Education adopted a resolution authorizing Superintendent Lentz to execute agreements with the United States of America concerning the National Industry Reserve Act of 1958, 50 U.S.C. 451-462 and Federal Property and Administration Services Act of 1949, 63 statute 377, as amended.

This resolution and agreement provided the loaning of federal surplus metal machining equipment to vocational schools for the stated purpose of training people to work in the metal machining industry. The center's machine shop received equipment including engine lathes, turret lathes, horizontal and vertical milling machines, gear shapers, gear hobs, surface grinders, outside diameter grinders, blander grinders, drill presses, gang drills, inspection equipment, and surface plates.

The center was required to maintain the equipment in operable order, maintain an on-going inventory, file periodic reports, and participate in periodic on-site inspections by the federal agency.

A few pieces of this equipment continue to be used at the date of this writing and have become property of the college.

Mary W. Mock was employed February 4, 1963, as lead instructor of the Practical Nurse Education curriculum. She was assigned the goal to start the first Practical Nurse Education program by April 1, 1963. The goal was accomplished

with the assistance of the first Practical Nurse Education Advisory Committee.

Those on the committee were: Luther Adams, superintendent, Southern Pines City Schools, Southern Pines.; Margaret Blake, director of in-service training, Moore Memorial Hospital, Pinehurst.; Paul S. Cragan, administrator, Lee County Hospital, Sanford.; Louise Dowdy, Lee County Health Clinic, Sanford; Robert Ewing, publisher, Moore County News, Carthage; Dr. C. S. Fuller, assistant director of public health, Lee County Health Clinic, Sanford; Norman Lisk, administrator, Chatham County Hospital, Siler City; Dr. Hayden Lutterloh, physician, Sanford; Hattie Myrick, licensed practical nurse, Moore Memorial Hospital, Pinehurst; Dr. Charles Phillips, physician, Moore Memorial Hospital, Pinehurst; and Rev. Carl Wallace, pastor, United Church of Christ, Southern Pines.

Moore Memorial Hospital in Pinehurst was used as the affiliating hospital for the first Practical Nurse Education program.

Esther Burke was appointed as a second instructor in Practical Nurse Education on July 19, 1963, and later served as Nursing Department chair from July 1965 through August 1986, when she retired.

The Practical Nurse Education class that started in April 1963 graduated on March 25, 1964. It was the first curriculum class to graduate from the Lee County Industrial Center. The first graduates were: Joyce M. Arnette, Maggie C. Cummings, Eugenia I. Fox, Toleta L. Graham, Betty S. Johnson, Elderlene R. Keller, Leslie L. Lucas, Jean D. Marsh, Sally R. Marshburn, Betty J. Pearson, Marguerite J. Phelps, Newel H. Pritchett, Mary McG. Small, and Cecilia F. Troutman.

Some curriculums and programs in the curriculum and extension divisions are required to meet accreditation or certification standards of regulatory agencies. Practical Nurse Education was the first curriculum to receive special accreditation in 1963. Central Carolina Community College now has six curriculums and two extension programs that meet required accreditation or certification standards. Some accreditations and certifications are voluntary. One curriculum meets voluntary accreditation by a non-regulatory agency. One extension program meets voluntary certification requirements of a regulatory agency. See Appendix I for a listing of curriculums and

programs with special accreditations or certifications.

On March 19, 1963, Ruth Trogden was employed as secretary to replace Joan McMillan. Judith Riddle was employed on April 1, 1963, as a part-time secretary and records clerk.

At its April 19, 1963, meeting the Lee County Board of Education approved annual 12-month contracts for previously employed personnel. Colon Petty was employed as the first full-time janitor on May 6, 1963.

The 1963-64 Local Budget was approved on May 6, 1963.

1963-64 Local Budget	
General Control	\$9,465.00
Instructional Service	5,400.00
Plant Operation	10,084.00
Plant Maintenance	4,142.00
Fixed Charges	4,518.00
Equipment not supplied by state	<u>3,500.00</u>
Total Local Budget	\$37,109.00

On June 26, 1963, Avron Upchurch was appointed assistant director of the Industrial Education Center and charged with developing evening programs for the center's service area.

Vance Hamilton was employed to assume the position of coordinator of Agricultural Technology that was vacated by Upchurch.

Table I

Extension Courses Taught from First Course through May 14, 1962

Name of Class	Instructor	Type of Course	Date Held	# of Hours	Enrollment
Job Instructor Training	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	8/21/61 - 8/31/61	10	16
Job Instructor Training	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	9/4/61 - 8/13/61	10	12
En energized Lines*	D. Biddle	Upgrading	9/11/61 - 9/15/61	40	51
Job Instructor Training	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	9/18/61 - 9/25/61	8	9
Advanced Typing	M. Brookshire	Upgrading	9/27/61 - 12/27/61	48	9
Beginning Typing	F. McDonald	Upgrading	9/27/61 - 12/27/61	48	15
Bookkeeping	J. Bowen	Upgrading	9/27/61 - 12/27/61	48	10
Shortband	M. Brookshire	Upgrading	11/2/61 - 12/27/61	48	9
Elementary Blueprint Reading	Ray Backlund	Upgrading	11/2/61 - 12/28/61	32	17
Foremanship Training I	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	11/13/61 - 12/28/61	14	17
Foremanship Training I	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	11/13/61 - 1/2/62	14	18
Engineering Drawing	John Young/Robert Hayes	Upgrading	11/15/61 - 5/3/62	180	15
Electrical Code	Theodore Baroody	Upgrading	1/2/62 - 3/29/62	50	20
Oral Communications	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	1/4/62 - 2/1/62	10	13
General Poultry Production	B. Hawkins	Adult Farmer	1/5/62 - 3/4/62	20	12
Oral Communications	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	1/8/62 - 2/6/62	10	15
Elementary Blueprint Reading	Raymond Blakely	Supervisory	2/1/62 - 4/19/62	36	20
Problem Solving	Elliott Clark	Supervisory	2/12/62 - 3/19/62	14	15
Job Relations	D. Purvis	Supervisory	2/20/62 - 3/20/62	10	20
General Dairy Production	W. Thomas	Adult Farmer	3/6/62 - 3/10/62	20	29
Advanced Electrical Code	Theodore Baroody	Upgrading	4/2/62 - 5/3/62	20	12
Tractor Maintenance and Repair	Tommy Mann	Adult Farmer	4/10/62 - 4/26/62	16	13
En energized Lines *	S. Morgan	Upgrading	4/16/62 - 4/20/62	40	54
En energized Lines*	S. Morgan	Upgrading	4/23/62 - 4/27/62	40	51
Small Gasoline Engines	Hayden McDuffie	Adult Farmer	4/24/62 - 5/10/62	12	18
			TOTAL	476	

*Lab taught on campus - school bus garage used as classroom

CHAPTER THREE

The Promise and the Vision Merge

In 1961, Governor Terry Sanford appointed the 20-member Governor's Commission of Education Beyond High School. This commission was chaired by Irving Carlyle, and became known as the Carlyle Commission. Upon this committee's recommendations on July 1, 1963, a Department of Community Colleges was established under the State Board of Education, which would not only provide additional community colleges and technical institutions, but would supervise existing industrial education centers. Lee County Industrial Education Center, which had until this time been under the administration of the Lee County Board of Education, was separated from that authority, and became a member of the Department of Community Colleges. Complete and final separation from the Lee County Board of Education occurred on June 30, 1963.

It has taken the dedication of a host of trustees, administrators, faculty, and staff, as well as the support of the leaders and citizens of Chatham, Harnett, and Lee Counties, to build this successful college.

The original eight trustees appointed served six-year terms, with two appointed by the Lee County Board of Education, two by the Sanford City Board of Education, and four by the Lee County Commissioners. Terms for new appointments were expanded to eight years in 1966 as the Board was expanded to twelve members, with the governor appointing four trustees. Terms were reduced to four years in 1983.

As colleges were assigned specific county service areas, the Legislature granted them permission to have two additional trustees from each county served. These trustees were appointed to four-year terms by the respective county commissioners. On January 22, 1986, Samuel R. Miriello and William A. (Bill) Shaw from Harnett County and Carl Thompson and Earl Thompson for Chatham County were sworn in as new trustees, bringing the total to sixteen.

Trustees present and past are listed in alphabetical order in Appendix II. The charter trustees are set aside in the first section of this appendix. Chairs are designated as "Chair," vice-chairs are designated as "VC," and deceased trustees are des-

ignated with a "D." CCCC's board has had six board chairs and 12 vice-chairs since 1963.

In July 1963, Dr. Issac Epps Ready was appointed state director and Dr. Gerald B. James was appointed associate director of the newly organized Department of Community Colleges. Dr. Ready's title was changed to president. See Appendix III for names of persons who have served as president of the North Carolina Community College System.

The new Department of Community Colleges was governed by Chapter 115A of the General Statutes of North Carolina. Later the system was placed under Chapter 115D and other relevant statutes, i.e., Chapters 115 B & C and 116C.

In July 1963, Dr. Allan S. Hurlburt, professor of education at Duke University, was appointed by Dr. W. Dallas Herring as chair of the first Community College Advisory Council composed of at least seven members. This council was to advise the State Board of Education on matters relating to personnel, curricula, finance, articulation, and other matters concerning institutional programs, and coordinate with other educational institutions of the state. The following 15 members were appointed to serve with Dr. Hurlburt: Dr. J.H. Ostwalt, professor at Davidson College; Dr. William C. Friday, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Howard Boozer, assistant director of the State Board of Education; W.W. Sutton, former chair of both the State School Boards Association and the United Forces for Education; C.B. Martin, Superintendent of Tarboro City Schools; H.M. Arndt, superintendent of Catawba County Schools; Dr. Bonnie Cone, president of Charlotte College; Dr. Robert Holt, Dean of East Carolina College; Dr. C.C. Scarborough, professor at North Carolina State College and chair of the North Carolina Adult Education Association; Dr. Lester Zerfoss, industrialist; Dr. William C. Archie, director of the State Board of Higher Education; Dr. L.C. Dowdy, acting president of North Carolina A & T College; Dr. Carlyle Sitterson, Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at the University of North Carolina; Alex McMahn, executive secretary of the Association of County Commissioners,

and Davetta Steed, executive secretary North Carolina League of Municipalities.

The new Community College System embraced the concept of lifelong learning and mandated an "open door admissions policy." Simply stated, any adult 18 years or older would be admitted who could demonstrate the ability to profit from the instruction. It was incumbent upon the institute to determine necessary entrance criteria for each program to assure that those admitted could be expected to profit from the instruction. It was then necessary to provide instruction to enable those who lacked requisite skills for desired programs to obtain them. This meant that those who could not read or write would be enrolled in classes to learn those skills. If one lacked a high school diploma one would be enrolled in an adult high school program or in the preparatory program for the General Educational Development (GED) test. If a person needed to develop a specific skill or an area of knowledge, that opportunity would be provided. As a matter of practical economics, instruction could not be offered on a one-to-one basis, therefore a minimum class size was established, usually 10-15 students. State funding dictated minimum class size.

With approximately \$22,000 of the \$275,000 original bond monies left after completing the original structure and considering the enrollment potential, the Lee Board of Education decided at its July 19, 1963, meeting to expand the original building by adding 7,884 square feet of classroom and laboratory space to the east end of the original structure.

On August 19, 1963, the board accepted the bid of \$23,670 from Ellis Construction Company with the stipulation that Superintendent Lentz and J.B. Cameron be authorized to negotiate with the contractor, to get the most construction within the budget. September 3, 1963, board minutes showed that they were forced to delete the brick veneer exterior walls until additional funds became available. The original bid was lowered to \$22,833.

Students studying under the Manpower Development Training act of 1962 (MDTA) later performed the majority of the electrical and masonry work. (MDTA will be explained on future pages.)

The addition was designed to house an agricultural science laboratory, a practical nursing arts

laboratory, a materials testing laboratory, a library, three classrooms, two offices, and storage rooms.

Ellis Construction Company completed its portion of the building in January 1964. Lee County Commissioners appropriated \$22,815 for the fiscal year 1964-65 to complete the addition.

The first meeting of the newly appointed Board of Trustees of the Lee County Industrial Education Center was held at 8:00 p.m. on September 16, 1963, on the IEC Campus. J.J. Lentz, superintendent of Lee County Schools and secretary to the Lee County Board of Education, swore in the new Board of Trustees. Stacy Budd was elected chair and Harvey Faulk was elected vice chair.

The second action of the board was to approve William A. Martin as director and chief academic officer for the period of July 1, 1963, through June 30, 1964. Martin's title was later changed to president. See Appendix IV for list of presidents who have served CCCC.

As its third action, the Board elected: Shepherd Rice, Associate Director; Avron B. Upchurch, Assistant Director; Theodore A. Baroody, Electronics/Physics Instructor; Esther Burke, Practical Nurse Education Instructor; Harold Culnon, Welding Instructor; Delos O. Jones, Machine Shop Instructor; Mary Mock, Practical Nurse Education Instructor; George I. Ressegue, Agricultural Business/Communication Instructor; Richard Suddarth, Automotive Mechanics Instructor; Percy W. West, Drafting Instructor; Vance Hamilton, Agriculture Technology Instructor; Frances Price, Librarian; Judith Marie Riddle, Secretary/Records; Ruth Trogdon, Secretary/Bookkeeper; Colorie Petty, Janitor.

Future meeting dates were set for 7:30 p.m. on the last Wednesday before the first Monday of each month.

The 1963-64 local budget of \$37,109 was approved by the Lee County Commissioners and accepted by the board. The board approved the state-adopted student fees. Central Bank and Trust Company was selected as the official depository for money deposited to the account of the state treasurer and local funds. The meeting adjourned at 9:40 p.m. So went the first meeting of the Lee County Industrial Education Center Board of Trustees.

The deed to the Industrial Education Center property and facilities was filed and turned over to

the IEC director per the November 1, 1963, Board of Education minutes.

Attorney W.W. Staton was appointed as the first college attorney on November 27, 1963. See Appendix V for list of college attorneys and terms served.

Nineteen sixty-four was a year of growth. Fire service training started in January 1964 with 13 firemen from Chatham, Harnett, Lee, and Richmond counties enrolled. Leonard Clements taught this training certification course.

The Manpower Development Training Act of 1962 (MDTA) was a federally funded program designed to train men and women who were at least 18 years old, unemployed or underemployed, possessed sufficient education to understand classroom and laboratory instruction, and had a general interest in the occupation for which they were being trained.

The Employment Security Commission recruited, tested, and recommended the students. The Industrial Education Center provided the training at no cost to the local government.

MDTA graduates filled a labor market need from the program's beginning at Lee County Industrial Education Center on February 10, 1964, through 1970. During this period, 590 students were enrolled in 35 classes in Chatham, Harnett, Lee, Moore, and Richmond counties. Classes in automotive diesel mechanics, automotive mechanics, automotive truck mechanics, automotive service-station mechanics, bricklaying, carpentry, electricity, general office clerk, farm equipment mechanics, household appliance repair, mobile home repair, production machine operator, stenography, weaving, and welding were taught from 1964 through 1970. There was one class of 15 students in Chatham County; 19 classes of 305 students in Harnett County; nine classes of 180 students in Lee County. There were six classes of 90 students in Moore and Richmond counties.

Thomas Steele was employed to teach Automotive Diesel Mechanics under MDTA in January 1964. Robert Hugh Upchurch and Tom Pemberton were employed in February 1964 as MDTA instructors in Automotive-Truck Mechanics and Electricity, respectively.

F. Hubert Garner was employed as coordinator of Agricultural Technology on March 1, 1964. He was appointed director of Student Services in October 1965, and later dean of Student Development

Services, a position he held until his retirement on August 31, 1991.

A variety of adult education extension classes was started in Chatham County in early 1964. The first nurses aide course taught in Chatham County started in April 1964 and was taught by Mary Esther Carter. Ten students enrolled.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 placed a new thrust on literacy education in the North Carolina Community College System by providing funds for Adult Basic Education (ABE). North Carolina became the first state to have its ABE plan approved by the U.S. Department of Education and Welfare. Lee County Industrial Education Center was one of the first 10 institutions in North Carolina to provide ABE instruction. Lee County IEC was designated as the provider of ABE services to Chatham, Harnett and Lee counties.

On May 27, 1964, Lee County Industrial Education Center was one of the first 13 IECs in North Carolina to open its doors to a new concept in education—Fundamental Learning Laboratory. For two dollars, a student could study for one year in as many subjects as he/she was capable of pursuing between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Charles Trent was employed as the first full-time coordinator, a position he held until July 1965, when he was appointed to the position of English instructor.

Five students enrolled on opening day. One month later 24 students were enrolled, and on it went. In subsequent years, Fundamental Learning Laboratories were placed in Chatham and Harnett counties.

The Fundamental Learning Laboratory was a different concept to teaching/learning. It provided people who could read and write at least at the second -grade level an opportunity to (1) prepare for a high school certificate, (2) prepare a high school graduate to enter a post-secondary institution, and (3) provide for one's personal or occupational improvement by studying self-paced auto-instructional programmed material using books and machine format at hours convenient for them. There were no traditionally structured classes. Each student was interviewed and tested to determine the grade level at which he/she would start, shown how the program worked, and taught how to use the materials. Subjects studied were lan-

guage, social studies, mathematics, science, and the arts.

The course of study, or program, presented a body of knowledge in a sequence of steps called frames. Each of these steps added a bit of knowledge to what the students had already learned and required the students to respond to show they had acquired the new knowledge. A bit of acquired knowledge was integrated into the new frame, thus a correct response was almost always assured. The correctness of response was immediately verified and the student proceeded to the next frame. Upon completion of a set of frames (usually several hundred) an entire concept was taught, and a test was given to check comprehension and retention of facts on that concept. Similarly, a final examination on the entire program checked comprehension of the subject.

Over the years, the Fundamental Learning Laboratory evolved and expanded to include various student support services that are described on the following pages.

Joan Bowling was employed July 1970 as a professional tutor for the academically and socio-economically disadvantaged who were experiencing difficulty in their classes. Recognizing an increasing trend that many ill-prepared students were having academic difficulty, Bowling developed a peer tutorial program in 1972. Because there were similarities in the methods and purposes of instruction and instructional materials, the decision was made to combine the peer tutorial program and the Fundamental Learning Laboratory under the title Guided Studies. In July 1973, Bowling was appointed coordinator of Guided Studies, a position she held until July 1978, when she became education development officer for the college.

In addition to preparing people to acquire a high school certificate, the Guided Studies program provided an opportunity for inadequately prepared students to obtain free peer tutorial assistance. A student who was identified by his/her instructor as being unable to maintain the normal classroom pace and possibly fail was assigned to a peer tutor (preferably from the same class). The peer tutor worked with the tutee on prescribed material at a prescribed time and place.

Guided Studies combined individual, small group, and regular classroom instruction, plus instructor-prepared and commercially prepared in-

structional materials in its effort to improve academic achievement. Guided Studies coordinators/instructors worked closely with subject-matter instructors to analyze the student's problems and design a program of direct assistance to the student.

The Skills Laboratory was opened in September 1973 with Barbara Sellers as the first coordinator. The Skills Laboratory was designed to assist students enrolled in business courses to improve their skills in typing, shorthand, dictation, transcription, business machines, accounting, mathematics, data processing, and later computers. Sellers remained in this position until she resigned on November 17, 1975. Kathy Spivey replaced Sellers and continued in the position through June 1989. The original site of the Skills Laboratory was the Main Building room 13, now room M-5.

One half of the Skills Laboratory was sectioned off for a computer laboratory and eventually the Skills Laboratory was phased out, but like a phoenix it rose again when the new Guided Studies Building was opened in 1994.

Phyllis Huff was employed as Learning Laboratory Coordinator in July 1974, to recruit students who needed to complete their high school education. From the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, additional services were added by demand. Some of these services were the administration of the GED Test, the North Carolina Competency Test, the CLEP Test, the DANTES Test and the ACT/PEP Test. Independent studies and curriculum make-up tests were provided for students who had schedule conflicts. In 1990, the college ceased being a site for all but the GED Test. Guided Studies became dedicated to student tutorial and Developmental Studies.

By 1985, Guided Studies had acquired some PLATO computers and software and assumed the responsibility for the Developmental Studies Program. At that time the college had established minimum admission requirements in English, math, and reading for each curriculum. When a student's admission test scores were below the minimum requirements, the student took specified developmental courses designed to remove deficiencies. Deficiencies in reading, math and English had to be removed prior to enrolling in credit math and English classes. During 1985-86, the first year of the Developmental Program, there was a duplicated headcount of 513 students.

July 1987, Patricia Garrett was appointed department chair for Guided Studies. During the summer of 1993, the tutorial portion of Guided Studies moved into the audiovisual room of the Learning Resource Center.

During the summer of 1994, Developmental Studies, the Tutorial Program and the Skills Laboratory moved into a newly renovated building that formerly housed campus maintenance and storage. The building was named Guided Studies Building.

Developmental Studies utilized computerized one-on-one instruction and group lectures to accomplish its mission. In 2000-01, there were five full-time instructors and one part-time developmental instructor on the Lee County Campus and one full-time instructor on the Chatham and Harnett County campuses, respectively. There were 714 students (duplicated headcount) enrolled in Developmental Studies during the 2001 fall semester.

In the fall of 1998, Guided Studies and Developmental Studies became separate programs within the same facility. Developmental Studies continues as originally designed; Guided Studies and the Skills Laboratory were combined under the title of the Academic Assistance Center. June Manning was appointed coordinator of the Academic Assistance Center in September 1998. She resigned and was replaced by Jeannie Moore in September 1999, who continues in the position. Services provided in the Academic Assistance Center are as follows: peer tutorial, independent study, listening/language laboratory, test make-up, examination proctoring, open computer laboratory, and special discipline computer testing.

Selected students are used as peer tutors and laboratory assistants and are paid from the instruction budget.

In the 2000 spring term, the Academic Assistance Center was approved as a LaserGrade Testing Center, where students may take designated testing for state certification in cosmetology and manicuring as well as national testing in computer technology.

The July 15, 1964, Board of Trustees meeting minutes reflect continued expansion of the Industrial Education Center. Elbert C. Price was employed as a second instructor in Agricultural Business; John Madison was appointed as the first director of Student Personnel; William Fort was employed as a math and physics instructor; James

E. Fisher was employed as director of Extension Programs, and Avron Upchurch was appointed director of Evening Programs.

On October 14, 1964, Dent Feimester was employed as a telephone job and safety instructor/coordinator for independent telephone companies throughout North Carolina. He was located on the Lee County Campus..

In October 1964 Lee County IEC was allocated \$15,306 to set up a General Adult Education Department. George Resseguie was appointed director of the new department. This department and funds provided by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 made free literacy training available to families with annual incomes of less than \$3,000.

With anticipated growth in general adult education, additional space was needed. Lee County Commissioners provided the facilities of the unused County Home, located at the site now occupied by the Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center, at the corner of Nash Street and Kelly Drive. This building was renovated at a cost of \$5,871. Once again MDTA students and campus maintenance personnel performed the renovations. The County Home was renamed the Adult Education Center. General adult education and vocational extension classes were taught at this site.

The renovated Adult Education Center, formerly the County Home, was officially opened on the evening of March 23, 1966, with Dr. John E. Dotterer, chair of the Lee County Commissioners, making the following statement: "It is highly appropriate that we dedicate this Old County Home, once a haven for the hopeless, to a center of hope for our entire community."

In 1965 Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties united their efforts to attack illiteracy using the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 funds, and by appointing a three-county literacy committee. Harnett County opened the abandoned Maple Grove School near Dunn for literacy classes, and general adult education and vocational classes on March 2, 1965. Soon thereafter other sites were opened in Harnett County.

Chatham County started literacy classes in March 1965. The first classes were taught in the vocational agriculture classrooms of the three "Negro" schools. Per information gleaned from the Board of Trustee minutes, an historical scrapbook, and Charles McLeod, former Adult Basic

Education director, some of the early ABE (literacy) class sites in each county were: Chatham County - Asbury Methodist Church, Bear Creek Multipurpose Center, Evans Chapel, Gee's Grove Church, Henry Siler Middle School, Horton High School, J. S. Waters School, Jordan-Matthews High School, Moncure Multipurpose Center, Mt. Zion Church, Pittsboro High School, Siler City Multipurpose Center; Harnett County - A.M.E. Zion Chapel, Andrews A.M.E. Chapel, Angier Area - specific sites not recorded, Coats Area -- specific sites not recorded, Erwin High School, Harnett County Sheltered Workshop, Harnett Youth Center, Hendley-Roberts Child Development Center, Fundamental Learning Laboratory, Dunn High School, Fundamental Learning Laboratory, Lillington High School, Maple Grove Adult Education Center, Shawtown Day Care Center, Shawtown School; Lee County - Adult Education Annex (County Home), Broadway Community Center, CCCI Campus - Fundamental Learning Laboratory, Gilmore Terrace Housing Project, Lee County Sheltered Workshop, Linden Heights Housing Project, New Hope School, Sanford Advancement Center, St. Andrews Church parsonage, Tempting Community Center, W. B. Wicker School. There were likely other sites.

On August 1, 1965, Avron B. Upchurch, director of evening programs, resigned to accept a position as assistant superintendent of Lee County Schools.

The Board of Trustees applied to the State Board of Education for technical institute status. The Advisory Budget Commission, under Governor Dan K. Moore, approved the status change. With the approval of the Lee County Commissioners and the State Board of Education, the Board of Trustees, on September 29, 1965, changed the name to Central Carolina Technical Institute. The conversion gave the institute the opportunity to expand to technical-level programs, empowered to award Associate of Applied Science degrees to graduates of two-year technical programs.

The school's new status as a technical institute required four additional trustees. Governor Moore appointed Robert W. Dalrymple, Lewis C. Lawrence, John Marshall, and John Sopousek to bring the total number of trustees to 12.

In the spring of 1964, representatives of the Lee County Industrial Education Center met with

the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association to discuss the possibility of starting an Animal Hospital Technician program. It was well received. The Executive Committee appointed an advisory committee to develop a survey instrument to determine the need for such training. Of the respondents, 85 percent had a strong desire for such training. Approximately 200 technicians would be needed within three to five years.

This new curriculum, Animal Hospital Technician, started in September 1965 with 13 students enrolled—eight females and five males. This was the second curriculum of this kind in the United States and the only one south of the New York State. Graduates work as assistants to veterinarians. The curriculum's name was changed to Veterinary Medical Technology in September 1968.

By the fall of 2000, enrollment had grown to 114. One hundred and eleven were female and three were male. The following veterinarians taught part-time until a full-time instructor could be located: Doctors Joe E. Currie of Southern Pines, Basil Pshyk of Durham, Russell Tate of Vass, William K. Settle of Sanford, and William (Bobby) Sherwood and Aristride Y. Atostolides of Chapel Hill.

James C. Brown, DVM, was employed as the first full-time department chair/instructor on October 5, 1966, a position he held until returning to private practice on July 1, 1975. Subsequent department chairpersons and dates of service were Dr. Donald F. Campbell, July 1, 1975 – May 31, 1977; Dr. Alvin R. Mackay, August 8, 1977 – June 30, 1993; Dr. Paul D. Porterfield, July 15, 1993 – present.

The first classes and laboratories were conducted in what was room 18, now the television studio and faculty offices in the Main Building. As the demand for graduates increased, enrollment grew, new facilities were constructed, and additional faculty were employed. In August 1968, an 11,232-square foot, \$190,000 Science Building was completed. It contained a chemistry laboratory, a physics laboratory, storage for each laboratory, a drafting laboratory, a large lecture room, a clinical pathology laboratory, an animal clinical laboratory, a surgery/radiology laboratory, a dark room, an animal ward and supporting storage, plus four offices and a conference room.

William L. Smith was employed as an instructor on October 1, 1968, and resigned November 30, 1971. Jeane L. German, a graduate of the program, was employed in September 1970 and remained in the position through June 1977. Nancy Kastelberg (now Robinson), a May 1971 graduate of the program, was employed as the second full-time instructor in November 1971, as a replacement for Smith. Robinson was appointed lead instructor of the department in July 1996, a position she continues to occupy. Enrollment continued to grow, and William W. Bradford was added to the department in August 1973 to teach chemistry, math, and assist in selected core curriculum courses. He retired June 30, 1999. Presently, the faculty is composed of two veterinarians and four other instructors who are registered veterinary technicians.

The program continues to receive excellent advisory support from a 21-member committee that meets semi-annually. The committee is composed of six at-large practicing veterinarians representing various facets of veterinary medicine. In addition to the president elect, vice president, and executive director of the N.C. Veterinary Medical Association, a North Carolina delegate to the American Veterinary Medical Association, a representative from North Carolina A&T University Department of Agriculture Education, and a representative from North Carolina State University Department of Agriculture and Life Sciences also serve. The committee also has two representatives from Laboratory Animal Medicine; one representative each from the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Board, North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources, Rollins Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, North Carolina Association of Veterinary Technicians, North American Veterinarian Technician Association State Technician Representative, and the North Carolina State Veterinarian.

The program was first accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1974 under its technician accrediting section known as the Committee on Veterinary Technician Education and Activities, and has continually maintained its accreditation.

The program continued to grow. Knowing that students must be trained with live animals and state-of-the-art equipment, college executives constructed an 4,070-square-foot, \$158,880 animal

holding facility and clinical laboratory and occupied it in July 1978. This facility contains 16 dog runs capable of holding 48 average-size dogs, a cat colony with a capacity for 32 cats, a space for small laboratory animals, a space for larger laboratory animals, and a 22-student clinical practice laboratory. All veterinary facilities are inspected annually by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and semi-annually by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

Fiscal year 1965-66 reflected an increase in personnel to four administrators, 16 faculty, three General Adult Education coordinators, five full-time and two part-time secretaries, and one and one-half librarians.

On September 29, 1965, George Resseguie reported to the Board a fall curriculum and extension enrollment of 530.

The Board of Trustees registered its concerns about the institute's relationship with industries. Trustees William Joyce, Meigs Golden, and Institute Director William Martin were appointed to organize an advisory committee to develop a better relationship with industries. Appointed to this committee, and attending the first meeting on November 3, 1965, were Henry Kay and Winifred McNeill, A.J. Schnelerson and Sons, Inc.; V.N. Suciu, Carnes Corporation; Robert Brickhouse, Chatham Brick and Tile Company and Sanford Brick and Tile Company; Leslie Johnson, Cornell Dubilier; George C. Hood, Roberts Company; J.N. Sopousek and Elliot Clark, Saco-Lowell Shops; and Robin Koury, W. Koury Company, Inc. Representatives from Borden Brick and Tile Company, Cherokee Brick Company, Federal Spinning Corporation, Lee Brick and Tile Company, Lee Crafts, Inc., Pittsburgh Reflector Company, Pomona Terra Cotta Company, Sanford Embroidery Company, Sanford Finishing Corporation, Sanford Furniture Company, and Sanford Tobacco were invited, but did not attend. The minutes of this meeting reflected many suggestions from committee members.

Shepherd Rice, director of vocational education, and George Resseguie, director of general adult education, organized the first classes for prison inmates in the CCTI service area. On January 4, 1966, Central Carolina Technical Institute started six Adult Basic Education and one general Adult High School class at the Harnett Youth Center. Instructors were Cleo D. Swinney of Spring

Lake, Robert Futrell, Jr. of Lillington, Billy E. Soles of Angier, Harry Roberts of Coats, Harold Woodall of Smithfield, and Michael A. Smith of Coats.

On May 20, 1966, eight inmates received the (GED) General Educational Development certificate. In February 1967, continuing education courses in welding and electrical linesman were started at Harnett Youth Center. Including the students in Adult Basic Education courses, a total of 150 inmates were enrolled.

A mini-learning laboratory was set up at the Sanford Advancement Center in early 1967. Courses in automotive mechanics, typing, general maintenance, and welding were taught to inmates at this site. Sanford Advancement Center was a unique correctional unit at this time. There were no fences, and inmates were on work release. The unit administrators and the institute board agreed that CCTI would provide Saturday classes for work release-eligible inmates on the institute's campus. In 1970, a few Sanford Advancement Center inmates were selected to enroll in campus day classes. Various classes continued to be offered on weekends until the unit became a minimum-security center. GED preparation classes continue to be taught at night at the center.

A 150-hour extension cooking class for inmates at Harnett Youth Center started in 1969 and was converted to curriculum in 1986.

In December 1971, Vesper C. Brown was employed to teach an extension course in masonry at Harnett Youth Center. This course was converted to the first curriculum course taught at Harnett Youth Center in 1972.

The North Carolina Department of Correction and Harnett Youth Center, now Harnett Correctional Institution, have been very supportive of educational programming. Because it was a youth center, preparing for the GED was popular. Over 200 were enrolled at any given time. Programming and numbers of graduates changed significantly in 1986 as the mission of the center focused on adults rather than youth. As an adult center approximately 85 students are enrolled in GED preparations. *See Table II, page 27, the number of GED graduates since the year 1975.*

Until the fall of 1988, Johnston Community College offered on-going extension programs at Harnett Correctional Center in Practical Automotive Mechanics, Practical Electrical Wiring and

Practical Welding. Under the leadership of Dr. Marvin Joyner, president of Central Carolina Community College, and the realignment of college service areas, Central Carolina assumed management of those programs in September 1988. By the fall of 1988, the college was conducting eight curriculum programs ranging from one quarter to four quarters in length. At the request of the Harnett Correctional Center administration and with the endorsement of the North Carolina Department of Correction, the college implemented a two-year associate degree Business Administration curriculum in September 1990. Students were selected, tested, and assigned to Harnett Correctional Institution to study in this curriculum.

Under the direction of William (Bill) Tyson, the college's associate dean of Correctional Education, program names and lengths of programs have changed, and instruction has improved. Harnett Correctional Institution has become an exemplary site for prison education in North Carolina.

Table II Page 27 shows the number of graduates by program by year and the total program graduates since the inception of each program.

TABLE II
VOCATIONAL - TECHNICAL GRADUATES - HARNETT CORRECTIONAL CENTER
BY CURRICULUM YEAR
1971 - 1999

YEAR	AUTO TECH	BUSINESS ADMIN.	CARPENTRY	ELECTRICAL TECH.	ELECTRONIC SERVICING	FOOD SERVICE	MASONRY	SMALL BUSINESS REPAIR	WELDING	TOTAL
98-99	28	13	12	12	13	48	17	29	18	190
97-98	23	17	10	12	13	33	11	30	11	160
96-97	22	14	10	18	11	19	11	38	19	162
95-96	16	11	14	18	9	18	10	34	14	144
94-95	21	8	10	12	12	17	14	50	12	156
93-94	18	15	12	12	9	20	17	50	8	161
92-93	18	13	11	10	11	21	16	56	7	163
91-92	18	12	10	19	12	28	12	48	10	169
90-91	26	16	11	20	11	22	12	34	10	162
89-90	21	12	19	10	10	23	12	40	11	148
88-89	22	13	10	14	14	21	17	48	9	154
87-88						18	25			43
86-87						19	29			48
85-86							33			33
84-85							16			16
83-84							18			18
82-83							18			18
81-82							18			18
80-81							23			23
79-80							20			20
78-79							18			18
77-78							14			14
76-77							23			23
75-76							24			24
74-75							24			24
73-74							15			15
72-73							12			12
71-72							10			10
Totals	233	119	125	162	125	299	12	457	129	2140

Eighteen faculty, one administrator, and one secretary are employed on site by the college. Seven faculty teach basic skills, one teaches English, and one teaches related studies. Nine are major discipline instructors.

Central Carolina Technical College entered into an interim prison education relationship with Triangle Correctional Center, Raleigh, North Carolina, in the fall of 1976. Through an agreement with Wake Technical College, in whose service area the center was located, Central Carolina Technical College offered two programs. They were Air-conditioning/Refrigeration and Electrical Installation. Each was two quarters in length and certificates were awarded.

Lindsey R. Sink was employed October 1, 1976, as the instructor for Air-conditioning/Refrigeration and Woodrow W. Grant was employed in December 1977 as the instructor for the Electrical Installation, a position he held until his retirement in June 1985. He was replaced by Mitchell Summerfield. Sink retired in May 1988, at which time Central Carolina Technical College ceased providing instructional services to Triangle Correctional Center.

On April 27, 1966, Sheperd Rice, director of technical-vocational programs, recommended to the board that the following personnel be employed, effective July 1, 1966, for the 1966-67 school year: Ted Baroody, Electronics; Esther Burke, Practical Nurse Education; Harold Culnon, Welding; Ed Dunn, Mathematics; Charles McLeod, English and Related Subjects; Lewis B. Smith, Science and Related Subjects; Carol Lankford, Learning Lab; Gloria Peele, Practical Nurse Education; Don Patten, Automotive Mechanics; William Phillips, Electric Linesman; Elbert Price, Agriculture Business; Robert Sawyer, Learning Lab; William Skeldon, Production Technology; and Percy West, Drafting and Design.

Harvey Kennedy, president of the Sanford Real Estate Board, was instrumental in starting the first real estate course at Central Carolina Technical Institute in the spring of 1966. I. J. Morris, local realtor and auctioneer, taught the class of 24 students. Graduates of the first continuing education real estate course were Mildred Autry, J. T. Brumbaloe, Leslie Brumbaloe, Sam Bullard, J. Milton Cheshire, Lloyd Claypoole, Bill Cooper, Wesley Douglas, J. Chandler Eakes, David Hobson, Hurley Jones, Ollie Jones, James John-

son, H. W. Joyce, George Kenerly, Ben Joe Mann, Guary McDaniel, Malcolm Minter, Kyle Murray, Clinton Pickard, Charles Poole, Mae Vaughn, Gordon Wicker, and Dennis Womack.

As Lee County became industrialized and population grew, housing demands grew, resulting in construction of all types. Central Carolina Technical Institute, in cooperation with a local advisory committee, developed an Associate in Applied Science Degree curriculum that was implemented in September 1974. This Real Estate Technology curriculum was another first in North Carolina. The advisory committee was composed of Albert Adcock, Johnson-Adcock, Inc.; Harvey Forbes, Forbes Realty; Van Harris, Van Harris Realty; I.J. Morris, I.J. Morris Real Estate; Scott Swindell, Carolina Trace Corporation; J. Atwood Whitman, appraiser, Forester's Consulting.

Students selected and completed those courses that qualified them to sit for the salesman, appraiser, and broker licensure examinations. The Real Estate Technology curriculum was terminated in September 1991. A two-semester certificate evening curriculum continues that provides the required training for one to sit for the various licensure examinations.

Local realtors provided instruction on a part-time basis. Linda Dalrymple directed and taught in this curriculum for several years until it was terminated.

On June 1, 1966, the Veteran's Administration approved Central Carolina Technical Institute as a site for veterans to receive financial educational assistance. The educational assistance program entitled qualified veterans, and wives and children of deceased veterans, to financial assistance for up to 36 months of full-time training. In 1966 a full-time student (25-30 contact hours per week) with two or more dependents could receive up to \$150 per month; a three-fourth-time student could receive up to \$118 per month; and a one-half-time student could receive up to \$75 per month. As of October 1, 2000, a full-time student (12 or more semester hours) could receive up to \$600 per month; a three-fourth-time student (nine to 11 semester hours) up to \$450 per month; and a one-half-time student (six to eight semester hours) up to \$300 per month. The number of students receiving veterans benefits peaked at 850 in 1979-80. Two hundred and forty-nine students received veterans benefits in year 1999-2000.

The first continuing education art show was held on the Lee County Campus on June 1, 1966. Exhibitors were students of art instructors Eleanor Howell and Walter Jordan. Judges, Jack Kinard, Flora Bethune, and Mrs. H. Middleton Raynal, awarded Margaret Bradford's painting "Best of Show."

The student work-study program began in the summer of 1966, with the employment of three male students at \$1.25 per hour to work in the campus maintenance department.

Richard Suddarth, former air-conditioning and automotive mechanics instructor at the institute, was appointed supervisor of maintenance and plant operation in July 1966. Suddarth held this position until his retirement in June 1978.

Eugene O. McNeill, Jr. replaced Suddarth in June 1978 as supervisor of maintenance.

College growth in the three-county service area now necessitated a new maintenance position, titled Physical Plant Manager. On September 8, 1987, Michael Wilson applied for this position. When Wilson retired on June 30, 1996, Eugene O. McNeill assumed the position.

Local, state, and national leaders were selected as curriculum graduation speakers. College records reflect Dan Stewart, director, N.C. Department of Conservation and Development, was the first curriculum speaker on August 21, 1966. See Appendix VI for a listing of graduation speakers.

Elbert C. Price was appointed the first, but part-time business manager of the institute on August 31, 1966.

Surveys completed in 1966 showed a need for a two-year associate degree curriculum in Business Administration.

Sanford Business College, a local private business college established by Owen C. Rogers in 1916, then co-owned by Merritt Robinson and Helon Palmer Stewart and operated by Robinson, offered a diploma level business administration curriculum. Out of concern for this private enterprise, on August 9, 1966, the Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical Institute advised Robinson of its intent to start a business administration curriculum in September 1966. Students would enroll as full-time students and could not take less than a full schedule of courses.

A State Board of Education policy prohibited any industrial education center, technical institute, or community college from duplicating a program

of similar content and length offered by a private institution within a 25-mile radius; therefore CCTI could not enter into the instructional area of clerical or secretarial science. In the meantime Sandhills Community College (28 miles from Sanford Business College) implemented Secretarial Science programs, which had a negative impact on the enrollment of Sanford Business College.

The letter of August 9, 1966, from CCTI and Robinson's letter of response dated August 29, 1966, were the beginnings of an educational process unique to North Carolina.

In 1968 Central Carolina Technical Institute and Sanford Business College entered into a contract for the purpose of providing a "special beginning" typing class at the Haywood Multipurpose Center in Chatham County. Sanford Business College provided the facilities, equipment, supplies, and the instructor. The institute provided the students and paid Sanford Business College \$450. This 33-hour class started April 9, 1968, and concluded June 17, 1968.

In January 1970, Robinson advised Dr. J. F. Hockaday, president of Central Carolina Technical Institute, of his desire to sell Sanford Business College. In the early spring of 1970, several conferences were held between Robinson, Dr. Hockaday, and Dr. I. Epps Ready, president of the Community College System, concerning the sale and purchase.

A plan was developed that would involve the North Carolina Independent Telephone Association and a new telephony program at CCTI. Two conditions of the purchase involved students and Robinson. Due to Robinson's business, education, management, and teaching experience, Dr. Hockaday insisted he come to CCTI as chair of the institute's Business Department. Second, enrolled students of Sanford Business College would complete their class work on the campus of CCTI, be taught by Ruth Cooper (their regular teacher), and exit as graduates of Sanford Business College. Cooper and 24 students arrived on the institute's campus on March 15, 1971, where they completed their instructional program at the end of the spring quarter. Cooper was employed as a full-time business education instructor of the institute on August 23, 1971. She remained with the college until her retirement June 30, 1995.

Robinson became Business Department chair on September 1, 1970, director of Occupational

Education in July 1975, associate dean of Technical Education in 1984, associate dean of Business and Technical Education in July 1987, and dean of Special Programs in February 1994, a position he held until his retirement on June 30, 1994.

Aleta Kay Buffkin was crowned as the first Miss CCTI on November 4, 1966.

The first committees of the Board of Trustees were appointed by Trustee Chair Stacy Budd on December 14, 1966. Douglas Wilkinson, John VonCannon, William Joyce, and Harvey Faulk were appointed to the Finance Committee. M, Robert Dalrymple, and James Bridges were appointed to the Personnel Committee. A Building Committee was added on August 30, 1967. Jack Marshall, Meigs Golden, Lewis Lawrence, and Robert Brickhouse were appointed to it.

In January 1967 Joe Horton, a 1965 graduate of Lillington High School and an Electronics Technology student, was elected the first president of the Central Carolina Technical Institute Student Government association. Other officers were vice president Brent Mann from Sanford, majoring in Electronics Technology; Secretary/Treasurer Kay Buffkin from Broadway, a Design Manufacturing Technology major; and Reporter Thomas H. Beal from Cumnock, majoring in Design Manufacturing Technology. Each curriculum elected representatives to serve on the council of the association.

Central Carolina Community College Student Government Association representatives have served as officers and committee chairs in the state Student Government Association. By an act of the N.C. Legislature, the Student Government Association president was authorized to serve as an ex-officio member of the college's Board of Trustees. Jerry Pullum served as the first ex-officio Trustee. A list of presidents of the Student Government Association is in Appendix VII.

A permanent brick structure was erected around the army surplus metal building that housed the welding shop. The metal building was dismantled and removed from within the brick structure, and occupied in January 1967, without major interruption of instruction. This relieved the crowded conditions for a growing enrollment in welding classes and provided space for the new Industrial Maintenance Mechanics Electromechanical curriculum, which started in the fall of 1967.

In May 1967 Central Carolina Technical Institute, Chatham County Board of Education, Lee County Board of Education, and Sanford City Board of Education signed a cooperative agreement that permitted adults, age 21 or older, to earn an adult high school diploma from the educational system they had previously attended by studying and completing prescribed requirements in the institute's Fundamental Learning Laboratory. The Harnett County Board of Education signed a cooperative agreement in the spring of 1969. On written recommendation of the superintendent, a person under 21 years of age could enroll in the Adult High School program.

June Maddox Osborne was the first recipient of an Adult High School diploma (May 1968) through this agreement. Mrs. Osborne's diploma was granted by the Sanford City Board of Education.

Mary Frances McNeill Eades was the first Harnett County resident to receive her Adult High School diploma through this agreement. Her diploma was issued in May 1968 by the Lee County Board of Education, since the Harnett County Board of Education had not signed.

In March 1969 Donald Ray Langdon was the first Harnett County resident to have an Adult High School diploma issued by the Harnett County Board of Education.

Records are not available to verify the first graduate from Chatham County.

Under the leadership of Jerry Burnette, a two-year-associate degree curriculum in Agricultural Research Technology was started in September 1967. The curriculum was new to North Carolina. It trained students in the essential techniques of agriculture, in the field and in the laboratory. Graduates were employed by agricultural experiment stations, research centers, seed, fertilizer, and chemical companies. Recruitment and placement were excellent for three years, after which recruitment and placement became very difficult. The curriculum was terminated in June 1971.

An Associate in Applied Science degree curriculum in Mechanical Drafting and Design was implemented in the fall of 1967, under the leadership of Percy W. West.

A two-year toolmaking curriculum was implemented in the fall of 1967 under the directorship of Robert Ray Epley.

A fourth new curriculum and one new to the Community College System, Industrial Maintenance/Electromechanical, started in the fall of 1967 under the guidance of Tom Pemberton. As technology changed, so did the curriculum. The latter three curriculums went through continual metamorphosis to stay on the cutting edge of technology.

On October 25, 1967, the City Dog Pound was located on the institute's campus. Animal Health Technology students were able to use selected animals on which to practice required clinical skills.

October 31, 1967, marked the day CCTI began its first adult driver education course. The course contained 30 hours of classroom instruction and six hours of driving as preparation for one to sit for the state driver's license exam. A student had to be 18 years of age to enroll. This program expanded into Chatham and Harnett counties. The college ceased teaching adult driver education in June 1990.

On February 1, 1968, Central Carolina Technical Institute established a part-time Police Science curriculum in cooperation with Durham Technical Institute. In September 1970, CCTI implemented a two-year associate degree Police Science program on the Lee County Campus. Robert Leathers was employed in August 1972 as the first full-time Police Science instructor/department chair. He remained in this position until he took a position with the North Carolina Justice Academy in 1986.

Tommy C. Mann was employed April 1, 1968, as Assistant Learning Laboratory coordinator. As the need grew for a greater presence of this technical institute in the public and in the public schools, Mann was appointed as the first field representative/recruiter for the institute. He held this position until July 1, 1971, when he was appointed as the first Institutional Development officer, working directly with the president on special assignments. Recognizing the training needs of industries, the Board of Trustees appointed Mann as the first Industrial Relations officer, a position he held until his retirement on April 30, 1988. The Industrial Relation officer's duties were to stay in continuous contact with industry, share with industry ways the institute could assist them with their training needs, then cooperatively organize and implement the requested training.

Robert Ray Epley, Jr., the college's Machinist-Toolmaking instructor from December 1, 1971, through June 30, 1988, replaced Mann as Industrial Relations officer. During Epley's tenure as Industrial Relations officer the position's responsibilities expanded to include New and Expanding Industry and Focused Industrial Training. Under these programs the college and an industry cooperatively developed a customized training program to meet a specific training need. Epley continues in this position at this writing.

John R. Dalrymple was employed as the department chair of Business Education and Accounting in July 1968. He retired December 1, 1998, from the position of vice-president of Administrative Services.

Lorace Thomas was employed as the institute's first registrar in July 1968. She resigned as assistant dean of Student Services in September 1980.

It was through the persistent interest in a School of Telephony, by James E. (Buddy) Heins, executive vice-president of Heins Telephone Company, that action was taken on June 27, 1968, to establish the North Carolina School of Telephony at Central Carolina Technical Institute.

On Friday, June 21, 1968, President William A. Martin of Central Carolina Technical Institute, Sanford, North Carolina, and representatives of the telephone industry in North Carolina held a conference with Dr. I. Epps Ready, the first president of the NC Community College System, and his staff assistants for the purpose of requesting that a training program for telephone-service employees be instituted at Central Carolina Technical Institute within the next fiscal year. Representatives from the telephone industry at this meeting included Edwin A. Clement, executive director of the North Carolina Independent Telephone Association; W. C. Hilton, general commercial manager of North State Telephone Company, High Point and president of the Independent Telephone Association of North Carolina; and J.E. Heins, executive vice-president of Heins Telephone Company, Sanford, North Carolina and vice-chair of the Education and Training Committee of the North Carolina Independent Telephone Association.

The concept of the program discussed was that specific courses in telephone-service occupations running from a few weeks to a few months would

be conducted for any and all of the telephone companies of North Carolina. Other companies interested in training personnel in these occupations would also send employees and prospective employees for training and upgrading in occupational skills. The courses would be open to other persons interested in preparing themselves for employment with a telephone company. It was proposed that the telephone companies, either directly or through their association, be able to provide a measure of support in cash contributions and definitely would be able to provide instructional equipment and instructional supplies.

It was felt by the group that instruction could not begin earlier than January 1, 1969, and that some financial assistance from the telephone companies or their association would be needed. Assistance would include monies and instructional equipment and supplies to be available during the latter part of the fiscal year 1968-1969 and in the fiscal year 1969-1970. Representatives of the college and the telephone association believed that by the 1970-1971 school year, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment would earn sufficient appropriations to support the necessary faculty. They also recognized that telephone companies through the association would need to provide specialized equipment and supplies. To help defray some of the costs, it was agreed that courses would be considered extension courses and students would pay 10 cents per clock hour of instruction.

This instruction would be administered at the state level through the Special Education Division and at the local level through Central Carolina Technical Institute.

The director and associate director of the Department of Community Colleges and the director of the Special Extension recommended initiation of the program to the State Board of Education based on the following criteria:

That a special consultant position not to exceed \$9,840 per year salary and a one-half time secretarial position not to exceed \$2,190 per year be allocated. The state would also provide office equipment and instructional materials. The local institution would provide space.

That donations at the local level provide \$2,500 per year (and a proportional part for a half year) to cover the cost of travel, communications, supplies, materi-

als, printing, and advertising. Local donations would also provide the instructional equipment and the supplies. (Office supplies and materials would be purchased from the cash donations.)

That students pay 10 cents per clock hour of instruction and buy their own textbooks, the same requirements as regular extension students.

That to allow equipment to be moved to other locations either in North Carolina or in adjacent states, the following options were instituted:

Companies may donate equipment to the association if they wish to retain the title. The association would then lease the equipment to the institution at a nominal price (suggested \$1 per year) on a year-to-date basis. Leased equipment could be transferred to another institution in the state. All transferred equipment would be subject to the approval of the State Board of Community Colleges.

Companies may donate equipment outright.

The Department of Community Colleges would be responsible for equipment inventory, repair, and maintenance.

Local funds could be used for all equipment.

That the special-area consultant would develop the program during the fall of the 1968 - 1969 fiscal year and teach until such time as the program became large enough to justify additional instructors.

Informal concurrence of the proposal by Edwin Clement was received orally by Charles R. Holloman, a representative of the Department of Community Colleges, prior to submitting the proposal to the State Board of Education. The foregoing proposal was approved by the State Board of Education on June 27, 1968.

Occasionally, when one leaves the door open, opportunity walks in. On December 3, 1968, Guy Warrick walked into the office of the director of Vocational/Technical Education and stated he had contemplated starting a private telephone service training school and wanted to know what Central Carolina Technical Institute had in its plans. The institute plans were shared. Warrick submitted an employment application on December 6, 1968,

and was employed January 20, 1969, as a special telephone area consultant and director of the North Carolina School of Telephony. He also taught the classes. One half of his salary was paid by the Department of Community Colleges as the area consultant and one half by Central Carolina Technical Institute.

The North Carolina Independent Telephone Association appointed an advisory committee to work with the institute and the Department of Community Colleges to develop this program. The original members were W.C. Hilton, chair, North State Telephone Company; John McGuire, Skyline Membership Corporation; Charles Penuel, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company; and Avron Upchurch, director of Vocational/Technical Education, CCTI. Edwin Clement, executive secretary of the NCITA, was ex-officio to the committee. This committee first met on November 19, 1968, at CCTI. On December 10, 1968, the advisory committee was expanded to include Robert L.

Helmy, president of Home Telephone Company, Moncks Corner, South Carolina; Homer L. Akers, executive vice president of Piedmont Telephone Company in Haymarket, Virginia; and James E. (Buddy) Heins, executive vice-president of Heins Telephone Company in Sanford, North Carolina. Heins was appointed chair of the Telephony Curriculum Committee.

Classes started June 16, 1969, in a small on-campus facility previously constructed by Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA) students. It was too small, but it was a start. The institute and advisory committee immediately began searching for a larger facility. In the meantime, instruction continued, and enrollment grew. The chart below shows the growth progression from the beginning through 1974. (A note of interest: When the economy declined, so did enrollment. This does not hold true at this writing.)

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF TELEPHONY Summary by Years From June 1969

	No. of Classes	No. of Students	Average Attended	N.C.	S.C.	Va.	Other	Total
1969	11	98	8.9	78	3	17	0	98
1970	20	170	8.5	89	41	37	3	170
1971	21	178	8.5	109	30	36	3	178
1972	26	277	10.6	206	24	35	12	277
1973	38	313	8.2	261	20	29	3	313
1974	13	138	10.6	91	5	32	10	138
Total	129	1174	9.1	834	123	186	31	1174

On June 9, 1970, Merritt Robinson, co-owner of Sanford Business College, advised James E. Heins, chair of the Curriculum Committee, that he had spoken to J.F. Hockaday, president of Central Carolina Technical Institute, about his desire to sell the Sanford Business College land and facility to the institute and quoted a total price of \$70,000. Vince Outland, coordinator of construction for the Department of Community Colleges, evaluated the building and declared it suitable for use as a training site for the School of Telephony. During the next few months, several conferences were held, and considerable correspondence took place between the institute, the State Board of Education,

and officials of Sanford Business College to work out the sale and purchase of the site. Dr. I. Epps Ready, president of the Community College System; J.F. Hockaday, president of Central Carolina Technical Institute; Edwin A. Clement, executive secretary of the NCITA; Buddy Heins, now president of the NCITA; and Merritt Robinson reached a purchase agreement.

The North Carolina State Board of Education through Central Carolina Technical Institute paid \$32,500 and the North Carolina Independent Telephone Association paid \$32,500 for a total agreement of \$65,000. In essence, each of the two agencies owned a portion of the property. Each

agency received its deed, and the property transfer was concluded on February 17, 1971. On May 23, 1979, the Education and Training Committee for the Telephone Association became the advisory committee for the School of Telecommunications (name change). On April 23, 1992, Carl Sapp, executive secretary of the N.C. Telephone Association, suggested to the advisory committee that the Telephone Association transfer its portion of the property to the college. Central Carolina Community College became the sole owner of all the property (1.76 acres and the 3,075 square foot facility) on January 26, 1995, when the North Carolina Telephone Association (name changed) transferred its share (.88 acres) of the property and deed to the college.

The deregulation and the explosion of telecommunication technology has placed a strain on faculty and facilities since 1997. The college administration and the School of Telecommunications advisory committee have discussed facility expansion plans.

On August 31, 2000, there were six full-time and one to three part-time telecommunications faculty. Course offerings and curriculum changed as industry needs dictated. Presently there are 72 full-time students enrolled in a one-semester program titled Telecommunication Installation and Maintenance. Thirty-two students attend class from 8:00 a.m. until noon. A second group of 32 students attends class from 12:30 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. In addition, short-term company classes are offered, and weekend classes are taught for military personnel. There has been a 40 percent enrollment increase since 1997. Despite multiple scheduling options, an extensive waiting list is ongoing.

Since January 20, 1969, the School of Telecommunications has had four directors: Guy Warwick, R. Morgan Yoder, Jerry A. Ellis, and James R. Byrd, the current director.

A group of five tests known as the General Educational Development (GED) test are a measure of one's knowledge and skill in the areas of English in written expression; the ability to read, understand and interpret materials in social studies, natural sciences, and literature; and solve mathematical problems.

Because of the rigor, the GED tests are accepted and used by all 50 states to award high school equivalency diplomas to adults. The GED

equivalency certificate was issued by the North Carolina State Board of Education. GED diplomas are recognized by institutions of higher learning and employers. Originally to qualify to sit for the test, one must have been 19 years of age, be a resident of North Carolina, and have a definite vocational or educational purpose. An 18-year-old applicant could take the test provided he/she had been out of a regular high school for at least six months.

Years later regulations permitted a 16-year-old to sit for the GED if officially released by the respective superintendent or if the person had been officially out of school for six months.

The Lee County Campus of Central Carolina Community College was approved as a GED test center on July 26, 1969. The Harnett County Campus in Lillington and the Chatham County Campus in Siler City were approved as GED test centers September 1985. The college was approved to administer the GED test at Harnett Correctional Center in 1980, but not as a test center. Prior to the Lee County Campus' approval as a test center, GED applicants traveled to Raleigh to sit for the test. Originally this was a 10-hour test. It has been reduced to 7.5 hours. Dana T. Leebbrick was the official full-time GED tester for Harnett Youth Center from 1980 until early 1984.

Patricia Garrett was appointed full-time collegewide GED coordinator, along with Guided Studies responsibilities, in September 1985, a position she held until September 1991, when she was appointed Guided Studies department chair.

Larry Tipton replaced Garrett as GED testing coordinator in October 1991, a position he occupies at this writing. The Extension Division assumed GED testing responsibility October 1996.

William Joseph Coggins was the first man to receive his GED from Central Carolina Technical Institute (February 12, 1965). Mrs. Susan Kay Whitman was the first woman to be awarded the GED (March 1965).

Table III Page 35 reflects Adult High School and GED graduates by specific sites in the service area. Records were not available prior to the dates listed. The decrease in GED numbers at Harnett Correctional Center resulted from the transition from a youth center to an adult center.

The Adult High School diploma was and is not available to inmates.

Table III

YEAR	CHATHAM COUNTY		HARNETT COUNTY		LEE COUNTY		HARNETT CORRECTIONAL		SANFORD CORRECTIONAL		ANNUAL TOTAL	
	AHS	GED	AHS	GED	AHS	GED	AHS	GED	AHS	GED	AHS	GED
2000	70	51	71	147	68	140	41	8	209	387		
1999	82	64	66	143	62	135	51	7	210	400		
1998	32	75	50	169	48	105	55	4	130	408		
1997	40	63	53	140	40	112	66	2	133	383		
1996	39	70	56	137	45	125	77	0	140	409		
1995	39	103	38	97	50	1214	56	5	127	385		
1994	24	82	32	123	56	130	68	7	112	410		
1993	12	92	25	126	76	104	62	16	113	400		
1992	20	31	31	85	50	50	50		136	361		
1991	15	35	35	86	39	39	39		136	334		
1990	5	58	13	132	102	73	39		120	302		
1989	13	39	15	97	78	67	49		106	252		
1988	3	38	4	165	45	135	41		52	379		
1987	1	83	2	213	51	223	61		54	580		
1986	1	75	2	173	23	137	99		509	509		
1985	65	157	4	165	4	165	109		551	551		
1984	51	124	2	187	2	187	154		545	545		
1983	57	122	0	196	0	196	154		*29	2	557	
1982									*28	0	572	
1981										1	607	
1980										0	725	
1979										0	618	
1978										6	516	
1977										9	455	
1976										6	380	
1975										5		
1974										3		
1973										3		
1972										14		
1971										8		
1970										14		
1969										20		
1968										5		
										12		

* Inmates – other county of residents

Per Don Bule 12-13-2001

President William A. Martin resigned August 31, 1969, and Jonas F. Hockaday assumed the position on September 1, 1969, as the second president of the institute.

George Wayne Robinson was employed as the first full-time Business Administration instructor in August 1969. At this writing, Robinson serves as vice-president of Administrative Services for the college.

A 9,500-square-foot \$175,000 Learning Resource Center was opened in January 1970. This facility contained space for book stacks, student study, private and group study rooms, periodical storage and a workroom, library personnel office, audiovisual equipment storage, a projection room, an audiovisual/lecture room, Guided Studies, restrooms, and a dial access retrieval system room. The dial access retrieval system was connected to study carrels in the library and provided audio tutorial instruction for students.

The first Basic Law Enforcement Training class held its graduation in February 1970. Ten men received their certificates after successfully completing a 120-hour extension course and passing a state-mandated examination. Graduating were E.L. Cox, Bunn Currin, Edwin Eaton, Bobby Goins, O.C. Johnson, Bobby Moore, William Petty, Thomas Scott, Norman Stone, and Willie Watson. Seven years later CCTI's 240-hour Basic Law Enforcement Training program was the first in the state to be accredited by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council.

Always seeking ways to make learning exciting, the Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical Institute approved an agreement on April 29, 1970, between the institute and the Regional Education Laboratory for the Carolinas and Virginia, whereby 10 instructors would participate in the Systems Approach to Instruction for the school year 1970-71.

The Systems Approach to Instruction was a program in which instructors committed themselves to the individualization of instruction for all students, with the purpose of providing a method of learning that best suited the student. Varying approaches to the presentation of subject matter were employed. These approaches included lecture, audio-tutorial, seminars, individual tutoring, self-directed studies, student tutors, and small group instruction. Students were allowed to pro-

gress at their own rate. This time frame sometimes extended into two quarters.

Under the Systems Approach to Instruction, clearly defined objectives of each course were drawn up, and students were made aware of the objectives. Students were evaluated on their achievement of the stated objectives rather than progress toward completion by a deadline, or competition with each other.

Ten instructors attended workshops during the summer of 1970 to learn how to develop learning materials. CCTI was one of the 15 two-year schools in the two Carolinas and Virginia that participated in the program.

Jimmy W. Foster was employed on July 1, 1970, as education development officer. His primary role was to work with the faculty in developing and implementing the Systems Approach to Instruction materials. Foster became director of the Learning Resource Center in July 1974 and retired as the dean of Industrial and Health Services in 1995.

The first ambulance attendants course started on May 12, 1970, in Harnett County. This 24-hour course was set up to train attendants to comply with licensure requirements that had been established by the State Board of Health. Marilyn Hudson, R.N., coordinated the instructions. Doctors C.L. Corbett, L.R. Doffermyre, Stacy Duncan, Gale Johnson, and H.D. Mabe, Police Chief A.A. Cobb, and Sgt. G.A. Stewart of the N.C. Highway Patrol were instructors.

Central Carolina Technical Institute entered into an agreement with Campbell College, now Campbell University, whereby Campbell College would offer 42 semester hours credit on the campus of the institute. This was the first time such an agreement had been made between the State Board of Education, a technical institute, and a private college. This program was implemented in August 1970 and continued with annual agreements (contracts) until Central Carolina Community College implemented its own College Transfer program in August 1996. Courses were taught by selected Campbell professors and CCTI instructors approved by Campbell. Courses were scheduled during the late afternoon to eliminate schedule conflicts with the day and evening vocational/technical courses. Tuition was charged at the community college rate, \$3.75 per semester credit hour. Courses offered during the fall of

1970 were history, English, mathematics, geology, and health. Credits were transferable from Campbell to any college or university that accepted Campbell's credit.

On April 30, 1969, Frances Wrape was employed by the board to assist in implementing a secretarial science curriculum. A two-year associate degree curriculum with executive, legal, and medical options was implemented in September 1970, under the guidance of Wrape, who later became Dr. Andrews and retired as executive vice-president and chief academic officer in October 1999.

This curriculum title was changed in 1990 to Administrative Office Technology and to Office Systems Technology in the fall of 1997. Stella McCullen Smith was the stalwart lead instructor for many years, and chair of this department for three years, until her retirement on August 1, 1999.

Central Carolina Technical Institute moved out ahead of the pack once again with a first for the North Carolina Community College System when it implemented the Radio/Television Broadcasting Technology program in September 1970.

Two hundred and twelve radio and television stations were surveyed in November 1968, and 1,200 high school seniors and 1,393 high school juniors in Chatham, Harnett, Lee, and Moore counties were surveyed in 1969 to determine employment opportunities and availability of prospective students. Results were very positive. An advisory committee was appointed to develop a four-quarter curriculum.

The State Board of Education approved the program in March 1970. Jerry Farmer was employed May 1970 as the first instructor, a position he held until his retirement on June 30, 1997.

A non-commercial educational radio station with the power of 10 watts and a frequency of 89.5 megahertz (MHZ) on the FM band was licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on November 15, 1971. The FCC assigned the call letters WDCC to this new station. These call letters stood for "We are the Department of Community Colleges." It officially broadcast over the airwaves on December 10, 1972. The first graduating class had 18 students.

In November 1981, WDCC increased its transmitter power to 3,000 watts and changed to 90.5 FM. This successful program continues un-

der the direction of William Freeman, Jr. with 28 students.

The Huskins Bill [General Statute 115D-20 (4)] opened the way for CCCC and the Harnett County Board of Education to implement a Radio Broadcasting curriculum for Harnett County high school students at Triton High School in the fall of 1987. Twenty-five high school students who were at least 16 years of age enrolled in the first class.

On March 4, 1988, the college filed applications with the Federal Communications Commission for a 3,000-watt non-commercial education radio station to be located on the Triton High School campus under the dual control of CCCC and the Harnett County Board of Education. A construction permit was granted in July 1989. The station was completed and officially signed on the air at noon on May 11, 1990. The station was located at 88.3 megahertz (MHZ) on the FM band with the call letters WUAW which stands for "What You Always Wanted."

Enrollment varied from year to year and peaked in 1991. Enrollment bottomed out in the fall of 1992, when Harnett County Schools adopted the four-plus-four course schedule. The Radio Broadcasting curriculum was modified to enroll students on a one-semester basis rather than two semesters. This modification enabled more students to enroll. Forty-six students enrolled in the fall semester of 1998, 61 in the fall of 1999, and 50 students enrolled in the fall semester 2000.

Anthony R. Harrington served as the first full-time instructor from July 1988 through August 1999, at which time he became a history instructor for the college. Rick Hessman was the instructor from the fall of 1999 through the spring semester of 2000. Ron McLamb serves as instructor at this writing.

In an effort to determine enrollment and employment possibilities for a TV production curriculum, surveys were conducted. Sophomores, juniors, and seniors from the seven high schools in the college's service area were surveyed to determine enrollment potential. Television industries within a 75-mile radius were surveyed to determine employment possibilities. Results were positive on both counts. An advisory committee was appointed, a curriculum was developed, and appropriate approvals obtained.

The Television Production curriculum was designed to complement the existing Radio Broad-

casting curriculum, whereby students could complete either curriculum and be awarded a diploma, or complete both and earn an Associate in Applied Science degree.

A television production studio was constructed in the Main Building adjacent to the Radio Broadcasting studios and classroom.

Frank Sundrum was employed July 1990 as the first instructor. He resigned June 1991. Mike Nelson was employed August 1991 to replace Sundrum. Nelson remained with the program until December 1996.

Part-time temporary instructors were used from December 1996 until August 1998, when Cindy Bowling was appointed as an instructor. Bowling resigned in May 2000. Heather Burgiss was employed in August 2000 as a full-time instructor.

When the college converted to the semester system in 1997, curriculum titles changed. Radio and Television Broadcasting Technology became Television Broadcasting Production and Radio Broadcasting Production with an umbrella title of Broadcasting Production Technology.

Each curriculum was three semesters in length, including a summer cooperative experience in the industry. Students could complete either curriculum and receive a diploma, or complete both and receive an Associate in Applied Science degree.

In April 1971, trustees of the institute signed an agreement with the administration of the Sanford Advancement Center that granted selected residents of the center the opportunity to attend curriculum day classes as regular students. Sanford Advancement Center, now known as Sanford Correctional Center, received selected residents who were eligible for work and study release. There were at that time no armed guards or fences within or around the center.

Rigid protocol was implemented and followed. The first students enrolled in September 1971. The agreement was eventually terminated by mutual consent of the original parties.

The first warm food service started with the following motion, made by Trustee Lewis Lawrence at the July 1971 meeting:

That the present student bookstore be expanded to include room number one of the main building and equipment be purchased to provide for short-order cooking; and that expenditure for

this project not exceed \$2,500, and to be taken from student bookstore profits.

This short-order hot food facility opened in the fall of 1971 and was known initially as the Grill, and later known as Norman's Corner.

The trustees approved an administrative reorganization at their September 29, 1971, meeting. The following changes were made: Avron Upchurch was promoted to Dean of Instruction, Hubert Garner's title changed to Dean of Students, Theodore Baroody was promoted to director of Occupational Education, Tommy C. Mann was reassigned to Institutional Development officer, and Robert Ray Epley was promoted to field representative/recruiter.

Under the direction of Jimmy W. Foster, Educational Development officer, four CCTI instructors were honored by having original learning materials they created for use by their students, at CCTI, included in a nationally circulated directory of self-instructional materials. This material was edited and published by Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) in the fall of 1971. ERIC was a clearinghouse for junior-college instructional materials.

The instructors and their subject material topics were Donald W. Patten, Automotive Mechanics and Automotive Electrical Systems; Frances Wrape, Office Machines; Mary Jane Yarborough, English; and Jimmy W. Foster, mathematics.

In March 1972 Central Carolina Technical Institute started a unique curriculum in an attempt to alleviate the shortage of persons who had adequate vocational/technical skills, but did not possess minimum academic credentials to be employed as vocational teachers in the public high schools, technical institutes, and community colleges. This Vocational Instructor Technology curriculum was unique in its design, allowing one to receive academic credit for previous certifiable training, work experience, and formal study. Each applicant's credentials were evaluated and credit hours were awarded per specific criteria. A minimum of 56 prescribed quarter credit hours of academic subject matter had to be earned at Central Carolina Technical Institute or another regionally accredited institution. An Associate in Applied Science degree was awarded. This curriculum was terminated in 1978 after fulfilling its original purposes.

Recreation in central North Carolina and throughout the state increased rapidly. Surveys

conducted by Central Carolina Technical Institute in early 1972 showed many positions open as parks and recreation departments expanded and needed trained personnel. Through the counsel of a local recreation advisory committee, a Recreation Leadership Technology curriculum was developed and approved by the State Board of Community Colleges and implemented in September 1971.

Donald W. Cameron was employed on September 1, 1972, as the instructor. Cameron was appointed coordinator of extension on July 1, 1973, and director of extension on July 1, 1974. He resigned June 15, 1977, to become dean of Instruction at Spartanburg Technical College, Spartanburg, South Carolina, and presently serves as president of Guilford Technical Community College in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Donald N. Buie replaced Cameron on July 1, 1973. Recreation Leadership Technology enrollment increased and a second instructor was employed in July 1973. Buie was promoted to coordinator of Continuing Education for Harnett County in July 1975.

Marvin O. Keith replaced Buie as the lead instructor of Recreation Leadership Technology in July 1975.

In the 1980s, four-year institutions graduated record numbers of students with degrees in recreation. They were employed by parks and recreation departments to fill the positions for which Central Carolina Technical Institute was training. Recruitment and placement became very difficult, almost impossible. Again the college had fulfilled the need for a niche market and terminated the Recreation Leadership Technology curriculum on February 28, 1986.

The Vietnam War was coming to a close; men were returning to their farms and needed the latest agricultural technology information. Central Carolina Technical Institute implemented a curriculum titled Agricultural Science and Mechanization, or Veterans Farmer Cooperative Program, in September 1972. This curriculum had similarities to the Veteran Farmer Training Program of World War II.

The curriculum's primary objective was to train veterans to make a good living as farmers by developing efficient managerial skills and learning the latest techniques in production agriculture. To be eligible to enter this curriculum and receive

veterans benefits, one had to be a veteran, be eligible to receive G.I. benefits, and be employed on a farm or other agricultural establishment where the basic activity was cultivation of the ground, such as raising and harvesting crops, including fruits, vegetables, pastures; or the feeding, breeding, and managing of livestock, including poultry; or other specialized farming. The dean of instruction supervised this curriculum until Joe Parsons was employed on January 20, 1975. He remained as the lead instructor until the curriculum was terminated November 30, 1983, when its intended purposes were fulfilled.

The Board of Trustees, at its regular meeting on November 13, 1972, approved the following resolution requesting the Lee County Commissioners to call a special election upon the question of issuing bonds, in the amount of \$600,000, for an administration and student center building:

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical Institute determines it is advisable to erect new buildings in Lee County for use by Central Carolina Technical Institute; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical Institute desires to request the Board of Commissioners of Lee County to provide funds for such buildings and to call a special election upon the question of issuing bonds of said County to finance such buildings and of levying a tax for the payment thereof; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical Institute as follows:

The Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical Institute has ascertained and hereby determines that it is advisable to erect new buildings in Lee County, in accordance with the provision of Chapter 115A of the General Statutes of North Carolina, for use by Central Carolina Technical Institute, and that it will be necessary to provide for such purpose \$600,000 in addition to any funds which may be made available for such purpose from any other source.

The Board of Commissioners of the County of Lee is hereby requested to provide the funds required for such purpose

to issue bonds of said County pursuant to The County Finance Act to raise such funds and to call a special election for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of said County the question of the issuance of said bonds and the levy of a tax for the payment thereof.

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees is hereby directed to transmit a certified copy of this resolution to said Board of Commissioners.

On December 18, 1972, the Board of Trustees and some administrators of the college appeared before the Lee County Commissioners to present long-range building needs and to formally request a bond referendum in the amount of \$600,000. The Lee County Commissioners voted five to zero in favor of the resolution and instructed the county attorney to proceed with the proper steps to enable such a referendum to be placed before the voters of Lee County.

The bond vote was held on March 31, 1973, and was passed by margin of four-to-one. Hayes Howell Associates of Southern Pines was selected as architect for the Administration and Student Center Building.

Accreditation is a process for determining that institutions meet prescribed standards of excellence and certifies that fact to all concerned. For general accreditation purposes this nation is divided into six regions, each of which maintains its own independent accrediting agency. North Carolina is under the accrediting umbrella of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS).

Accreditation serves a number of purposes. It affirms to students, parents, taxpayers, potential employers, governing officials, and other credit-receiving institutions that students are receiving an acceptable quality of educational experiences. It establishes criteria for eligibility for federal grants, special funds, and private foundation grants. The process of gaining and maintaining accreditation requires self- and peer- examination of all aspects of the institution's operations, leading to improvements in practices, procedures, policies, fiscal support, personnel, and planning processes. Shortcomings in meeting established criteria are identified, and procedures or programs for their correction are required. The review process, or self-study, requires a two-year effort by all college

personnel, with implementation of recommendations carrying on a year or more beyond.

Central Carolina Technical Institute became the first institution in the North Carolina Community College System to be accredited by the North Carolina Community College System and the State Board of Education. A team of 12 persons from sister institutions, the state office, and three representatives from the national office of Health, Education and Welfare evaluated the institute on April 13-15, 1970.

The institute was officially accredited by these agencies on December 3, 1970. The college became a member of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1972. Its schedule of accreditation and reaffirmation follows:

December 1972 – Became member of SACS.

December 1976 – Received initial reaffirmation of accreditation.

Jimmy W. Foster was chair of the Self-Study and Steering Committee.

December 1987 – Received second reaffirmation of accreditation.

C.K. Caldwell was chair of the Self-Study and Steering Committee.

December 1997 – Received third reaffirmation of accreditation.

Ann P. McCracken was chair of the Self-Study and Steering Committee.

July 2001 – Received substantive change accreditation for Distance Education.

Self-studies and on-site visits occur on a 10-year cycle. If, during this ten-year period, an institution has a major or substantive change, it must file a written notification of the change with SACS. A change is considered substantive when it results in a modification of the nature or scope of the institution. Substantive changes at a community college could be: (1) credit offered by any means other than the normal classroom method (e.g., television for distance learning); (2) initiating credit courses that involve a consortium or contractual arrangement for course arrangement or delivery; or (3) teaching courses at sites more than 30 miles from the parent campus or establishing a new branch campus. Distance-education instruction was a substantive change and required an on-site SACS visit for the Community College System and each participating college.

The first Continuing Education advisory committees were appointed in January 1973. Ken Brinson, Benjamin Brooks, Reginald Ponder, Mary Scott Gurley, and Benjamin Bullock were named to the Evaluation of Current and Continuing Programs Committee.

To the survey of Continuing Education Needs and Interests of Community Committee, Tom Young, Tim Childs, Hal Siler, Farrell Teague, and Norbert Eichelsbacher were named.

Jimmy Love, Roy Stewart, Ann McCracken, Mrs. Charles Reeves, Jr., and Mrs. O.T. Sloan were named to the Community Activities, Public Question, Cultural Interest Committee.

Charles Preslar, Mrs. R.B. Dailey, Ted Lanier, J.L. Morgan, and Frank Wicker were named to the Interpretation of Program to Community Committee.

Mack Worley and J.D. Pegram, Dr. William H. White, Jr., Dr. Mary Margaret McLeod, and C.T. Fulkerson were named to the Identification of Target Groups and Community Agencies Committee. Ted Lanier was appointed chair of the committees and Eugene Curtis was named secretary. Since that time various committees have guided the many facets of Continuing Education.

In July 1972 construction began on the 7,680-square-foot Bell Building. This \$165,000 building was located about 85 feet southwest of the Learning Resource Center. The building was designed with an open interior. Portable acoustical partitions were used in lieu of permanent walls to provide flexible space utilization depending on class size. This building was completed in the summer of 1973. Adult students did not like hearing muffled voices through the partitions. Eventually permanent cement block partition walls were erected, dividing the building into seven classrooms, four offices, a storage area, and restrooms.

The Bell Building underwent major renovations during the summer of 1998. When renovations were complete, the building housed six classrooms, a two-tiered 42-seat training room, three offices, a workroom, and other required amenities.

A Banking and Finance Technology curriculum was introduced to the North Carolina Community College System by Central Carolina Technical Institute in September 1973.

The curriculum was developed by an advisory committee composed of bank employees, with

input from the American Institute of Banking. Serving on the committee were James Brown III, Carolina Bank, Southern Pines; Gerald Jackson, Southern National Bank, Sanford; Frank Julian, First Citizens Bank, Sanford; Marietta Watson, Carolina Bank, Sanford; and Ronnie Williams, First Union Bank, Southern Pines. The American Institute of Banking provided course guides for specific banking courses. By blending together courses from the American Institute of Banking, general education, and related courses required by Central Carolina Technical Institute, and courses developed by the advisory committee, an Associate in Applied Science degree curriculum was made available to bank employees and those who desired pre-employment training for the banking industry.

Courses were offered on a part-time evening schedule and taught by appropriately credentialed bankers and institute instructors.

Mary T. Upchurch was the first graduate from the curriculum. She graduated in May 1979.

As banks began to merge and set up in-house training departments, enrollments declined. The curriculum was terminated in August 1994, after providing a niche training need for the local banking industry.

Always trying to provide training for every segment of the work force, the administration realized that there was not an agency or institution training paraprofessionals for the legal profession. Tommy Mann, college recruiter, and Avron Upchurch, director of Occupational Education, discussed the idea with Bobby James, executive secretary of the North Carolina State Bar, in January 1973.

A paralegal advisory committee was appointed by the North Carolina State Bar to assist in developing a survey instrument to determine job opportunities, develop a paralegal task list (78 tasks were identified), and assist with curriculum development.

The committee was composed of attorneys Glenn W. Brown, Waynesville; Leon Corbert, assistant dean, Wake Forest University School of Law; Roy W. Davis, Asheville; K.R. Hoyle, Sanford; Robert Melott, Jr., assistant dean, University of North Carolina School of Law; W.P. Sandridge, Winston-Salem; C.W. Teague, Raleigh; and Bobby James, executive secretary of the North Carolina State Bar.

In the spring of 1973, James mailed a survey to 135 lawyers and District Bar officers to determine employment possibilities in North Carolina. One hundred and forty-one lawyers, representing 23 percent of the approximately 6,000 lawyers in the state, indicated a desire to employ 20-plus paralegals from the first graduating class in 1975, and 22-plus from the 1977 graduating class. The college surveyed 2,000 high school seniors and 2,300 juniors. Two hundred and thirty-five indicated an interest in possibly pursuing an occupation as a paralegal.

The Paralegal Technology curriculum was designed to train individuals to work with and under the supervision of a lawyer, to relieve the lawyer of routine matters, and assist the lawyer in the conduct of more complicated tasks. Twenty-three students were enrolled in the fall of 1973. Cynthia Parsons of rural Cameron, North Carolina, was the first student to enroll. Part-time faculty was used until a full-time person could be employed.

Carolyn Register, a licensed attorney, was employed in November 1973 as the first full-time instructor, a position she maintained until she resigned in December 1985. The following other attorneys have served as instructors: Susan Hankins, November 1985 – August 1986; Kemp Burpeau, September 1986 – August 1988; Virginia Gibbons, September 1987 – November 1989; Augusta Turner, November 1988 – November 30, 1991; Lisa Duncan Morris, November 1989 (became lead instructor December 1991 – present); Brenda White, November 1991 – June 1997; and Richard Love, January 1998 – present.

There are 17 paralegal programs in the North Carolina Community College System with an enrollment of 2,374.

In the early 1970s industrial growth was apparent throughout Lee County. Through the assistance of an advisory committee composed of Jack Campbell, Boise Cascade; Bob Casey, Allied Chemical; Tom Potts, Siemens Allis; Nancy Stone, Weyerhauser; and Mike Womble, Federal Spinning, and materials from another technical institute, an Associate in Applied Science degree in Industrial Management Technology, with diploma and certificate exit options, was implemented in September 1973.

The curriculum was designed to allow persons employed fulltime to attend classes during the evening hours on a part-time basis. Over a three-

year period, the degree in Industrial Management could be earned.

This curriculum was also designed to develop an individual's skills and abilities to advance in an industrial environment and assume responsibilities that were needed in supervision and middle management.

The dean of Instruction directed the curriculum until C.K. Caldwell was employed in March 1974 as the department chair. Caldwell was appointed Personnel Officer in July 1976 and dean of Human Resources in August 1996. This curriculum was terminated in August 1996.

During the 1973-74 school year the institute served over 11,000 students, of which 29 percent were non-white and 63 percent were male. The combined average annual full-time equivalent student enrollment (FTE) was 2,324.

Growth of the community colleges and technical institutes brought to the fore the need for long-range planning. In January 1974, the State Board of Education announced that future funding of community colleges and technical institutes would depend upon an individual school's long-range planning processes. The CCTI Board of Trustees employed Grace T. Hodges, in January 1974, to coordinate the institute's first long-range plan. Businesses, industries, graduates, students, high school seniors, business leaders, and citizens were surveyed and interviewed. The long-range plan was developed from information gathered from these businesses, industries, and people. Hodges became the coordinator for Continuing Education for Lee County in July 1974.

The first College Foundation incorporation was signed by Thad Eure, secretary of the State of North Carolina, on May 15, 1974. The incorporators were Stacy Budd and Douglas H. Wilkinson, Dr. J.F. Hockaday, and Tommy C. Mann, Sr.

On December 18, 1974, the Central Carolina Technical Institute Foundation held an organizational meeting. Members of the first Foundation Board of Directors were: K.G. Clapp, Boyd Creath, Alex Dunn, Dr. John Foushee, Oscar Kelller, Lewis Lawrence, Jack McIver, Dr. Mary Margaret McLeod, John C. Muse, chair, Hugh Perry, Sr., Terry Reeves, W.W. Seymour, Dr. J.S. Simmons, O.T. Sloan, Laverne Thornton, E.M. (Bucky) Williams, E.M. Underwood, Jr., Douglas H. Wilkinson, Sr., J.F. Hockaday, President of the College

Oscar A. Keller, Jr. made the first contribution of \$500 to the CCTI Foundation on December 18, 1974. The foundation became ineffective and ceased to function.

Under the direction of a new college president, Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, a new foundation was chartered December 14, 1988. The incorporators were Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, Grace T. Hodges, Meigs C. Golden, Ralph B. Guthrie, and D. Fletcher Harris.

Foundation minutes show that \$3,270.53 was transferred from the original CCTI Foundation to the newly organized foundation on May 11, 1989.

Directors of the newly organized foundation board are listed below by the county of residence.

LEE COUNTY- Fred M. Charles, William A. Christian, Meigs C. Golden, D. Fletcher Harris, Helen C. Holder, William E. Horner, III, Jim Jones, Oscar A. Keller, Jr., Dixon R. Kilbourne, John McPaul, Ralph Morgan, George Perkins, Robert Reives, Allen White, Dennis A. Wicker, E.M. Williams , Dr. Kenan Williams, William M. Womble, Sr.

CHATHAM COUNTY - Robert Casey, Charles King.

HARNETT COUNTY - Hoover Adams, Jesse Alphin, Abe Elmore, Samuel R. Miriello, Janet Signor, Clarence P. Stewart.

Grace T. Hodges assumed the position of executive director September 1, 1988, and retired July 1, 1993. Dixon R. Kilbourne was appointed executive director on September 7, 1993. He continues in this position.

The CCCC College Foundation is a non-profit, tax-exempt organization managed by a board of directors comprised of prominent citizens representing the three-county service area.

The foundation is a separate, non-profit organization that receives, holds, and disburses

funds for the benefit of the college. Foundation funds are used for the purposes of improving instruction, upgrading equipment, enhancing facilities, and offering financial assistance to students, staff, and faculty through financial grants in areas not covered by state or local funds.

The College Foundation's by-laws state that the Board of Directors of the reorganized foundation shall consist of not less than 30 nor more than 45 members. No more than eight active college trustees can serve on the board at one time.

Officers of the board include the following positions: president, president-elect, vice president for resource development, vice president for community relations, vice president for activities, vice president for internal relations, secretary, treasurer, immediate past president, college president, trustee representative, and two foundation members-at-large.

The foundation believes that fundraising starts at home; therefore, its primary fundraisers include four major efforts. The first fund-raiser is the on-campus employee fund drive, to which employees are asked to contribute. This drive is held in April. Approximately \$10,000 is raised annually. The second fund-raiser is the annual golf tournament, held in September or October, with average earnings of \$12,000. The third fund-raiser is the off-campus annual fund drive conducted in February, when directors of the foundation contact businesses, industries, and professional people and review with them the needs of the college. Since 1993-94 the annual fund drive has exceeded \$125,000 annually. The fourth fund-raiser is endowments. Since 1995-96 the average annual endowment contribution has been \$74,986.

Contributions from the college service area have been strong since fiscal year 1989-90.

Foundation Revenues and In-Kind Gifts for the Past Five Years

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	Total
Annual Fund Drive	\$150,640	\$224,563	\$213,000	\$171,473	\$154,757	\$914,433
Campus Fund Drive	9,107	11,649	12,050	13,391	13,466	59,6613
Golf Classic	21,285	23,190	20,027	19,265	19,003	102,770
Memorials/Honorariums	12,190	2,087	7,660	12,082	5,110	39,129
Investment Earnings	45,787	53,254	74,763	77,783	82,232	333,919
Cash Total	239,009	314,843	327,500	293,994	274,568	1,449,914
In-Kind Contributions	67,825	183,542	92,086	141,137	1,036,793	1,521,383
Contributions	\$306,834	\$498,385	\$419,586	\$435,131	\$1,311,361	\$2,971,297

Presidents of the Central Carolina Community College Foundation Since 1988

PRESIDENT	TERM
Dixon R. Kilbourne	September 1, 1988 – June 30, 1992
Phillip J. Bradley	July 1, 1992 – June 30, 1995
Hal T. Siler	July 1, 1995 – June 30, 1996
Del F. Jones	July 1, 1996 – June 30, 1998
William B. (Brooks) Pomeranz	July 1, 1998 – June 30, 1999
John C. Daniel, III	July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000
David D. Siler	July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001

The civil rights status of the institute, as far as race and gender were concerned, was discussed at the July 1974 Board of Trustees meeting. It was noted that there were problems in race composition of the Board of Trustees, administrative staff, instructional staff, and clerical staff. The Board of Trustees generally agreed that a deliberate, positive approach should be taken to these problems and that staff members from minority groups should be recruited, but employment should be offered to persons with the best qualifications.

In July of 1974, the Rev. Joseph Morgan replaced Dr. Edwin Bell as director of the Evening College on the Lee County Campus. Morgan held this position until his retirement as associate dean of Evening Programs on July 1, 2000.

James Turner was appointed the first full-time Chatham County extension coordinator in the fall of 1974. He held this position until he returned to the classroom as a teacher of mathematics.

Merritt Robinson, business department chair, was promoted to director of occupational education and Wayne Robinson was designated as business department chair in the fall of 1974.

The college became a participant in the North Carolina Visiting Artist Program in 1974. This program was a joint endeavor among the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges, the North Carolina Arts Council, and participating community colleges. The arts council provided participating colleges with a list of artists from which the college selected one for a nine-month period. The college paid the artist's salary. It was an effort to provide communities additional opportunities for cultural enrichment. Librarian Gwen

Glover administered the program and supervised the visiting artists from its start through 1990. The artist-in-residences' talents included, but were not limited to, performances, demonstrations, instruction, lectures, and concerts on campus, in public schools, and throughout the college's service area. The program was dissolved in 1991.

Artists who served this college's service area were:

Francis Perry	Classical Guitarist	1974-75
Clark Jones	Folk Singer/Instrumentalist	1975-77
Dorothy Fornoff	Potter	1977-1978
Rodger Shelds	Classical Pianist	1978-79
Gail George	Classical Guitarist	1979-81
Paula Larke	Actress, Singer, Oral Historian	1981-82
David Curtis Smith	Painter	1982-84
Ed Devany	Actor, Playwright, Director	1984-85
Eugene Jones	Clarinetist	1985-87
David Morse	Folk Musician	1987-89
Gregg Gelb	Jazz Saxophonist	1989-91

As one traversed the highways of North Carolina in the early and mid-seventies, it was obvious that motorcycles were an integral part of the transportation system. Central Carolina Technical In-

stitute conducted a survey to determine student prospects and job availability for a program in motorcycle mechanics. A motorcycle mechanics advisory committee was appointed in the spring of 1974 to assist the institute in developing a one-year, four-quarter Motorcycle Mechanics curriculum.

Members serving on the first Motorcycle Mechanics Advisory Committee were Kenneth Ayscue, CCCI Automotive Department chair; Ray Backlund, motorcycle enthusiast, Sanford; Tommy Blocker, service manager, Honda of Raleigh; John Denning, Harley Davidson of Raleigh; Curtis Fulton, mechanic, Fayetteville; Bill Gifford, Meridian Honda of Fayetteville; Chuck Howard of Sanford; Gilbert Holder, Honda of Sanford; David Kiesau, president, Open Road, Inc., Durham; Richard King, Yamaha of Raleigh, Inc., Garner; Jimmy Melton, Sandhills Cycle Shop, Southern Pines; and Robbie Yow, Chatlee Sporting Goods, Sanford. As time passed, the membership of the advisory committee changed. Central Carolina Technical Institute started another curriculum that was new at the community college system when it employed Kenneth Anderson on August 19, 1974, as its first Motorcycle Mechanics instructor. He remained in the position through July 17, 1981. The curriculum started in September 1974. The original motorcycle mechanics shop occupied approximately 900 square feet of the space presently occupied by Guided Studies.

Wayne Graham replaced Anderson as Motorcycle Mechanics instructor on July 1, 1981.

Due to a drastic drop in enrollment in this program, Graham accepted a conditional contract, pending an increase in enrollment. Graham's recruiting efforts were productive, and he continues to direct a very successful Motorcycle Mechanics curriculum at this writing.

Through the efforts of Graham, manufacturers provide the department with more than adequate motorcycles and components.

In 1987 the new Vocational Building was occupied. Within this building is a modern motorcycle department designed by Graham. It includes a motorcycle repair shop, storage, tool rooms, a dynamometer laboratory, a library/audio-visual room, and an office.

In the school year 1999-2000, enrollment maxed out in day and evening classes. This program remains as the only community college Mo-

torcycle Mechanics curriculum in North Carolina and contiguous states.

Community college curriculum tuition has always been relatively low. It started at \$32.00 per quarter in 1962. The first increase was in July 1975. See Appendix VIII for curriculum tuition rates and increases.

In the fall of 1975, the institute converted the Business Administration/Accounting Option curriculum to a full Accounting curriculum with graduates receiving an Associate in Applied Science degree.

As the result of a growing demand for personnel to work in correctional institutions, the institute in the fall of 1975 started an Associate in Applied Science degree curriculum in Correction Technology. This curriculum complemented the Police Science curriculum, which received a title change to Law Enforcement Technology, and then to Criminal Justice Technology.

In its effort to expand pre-employment training in telecommunication, a four-quarter Telephone Technician curriculum was started in the fall of 1975.

Offices and classrooms were filled to the limit. Relief came in the form of the new Administrative/Student Center Building that was occupied in the fall of 1975.

These two facilities were under the same roof and separated by an open breezeway now occupied by the Student Development reception/testing area.

The 11,815-square-foot administrative wing included the president's administrative suite that contained his office, offices for an administrative assistant, an institutional development officer, a conference room, and a file storage area.

The Business Office suite contained offices for a business manager, controller, assistant controller, and purchasing agent; spaces for records storage; a small break/workroom; a storage room; and an open-office area for an administrative assistant to the business manager, an accounts-payable clerk, an accounts-receivable clerk, and a cashier.

The Curriculum suite contained five offices for curriculum instructional administrators, a material reproduction-workspace and mailroom, and an open space containing workstations for four administrative assistants.

The Student Development Services suite contained seven offices, a receptionist/administrative assistant area with three workstations, and a small kitchenette. This building contained a basement that quickly became offices for a registrar and staff and student records.

The 8,838-square-foot Student Center housed a bookstore, storage rooms, a conference room, a counselor's office, a cafeteria kitchen, a serving line, a dining area, a television viewing area, and a reception room. Samuel Cope was the manager of the cafeteria when it first opened in 1975. A patio on the west side of the Student Center provided space for outside dining, studying, and relaxing.

Designers intended that all administrative services, including extension, would move into this facility. When the move occurred, the extension division remained in the Main Building. The college saw a 39 percent curriculum enrollment increase from the fall of 1974 to the fall of 1975, while extension experienced a slight increase. This move to the Administrative/Student Center Building released space in the Main Building for the expansion of office space for the extension division and conversion of other space into classrooms. The original cost of the Administrative/Student Center Building was \$888,200.

The old County Home, renamed the Adult Education Center, was renovated in the late winter and in the early spring of 1976 to better accommodate extension classes. The Board of Trustees requested that the Lee County Commissioners consider deeding the County Home property to the institute, which it eventually did.

The trustees approved an Academic Freedom and Responsibility Policy on July 1, 1976. It was revised in 1995 and January 1997.

In 1976, three English instructors, Nancy S. Turner, Charles W. Lowery, and Suzanne B. Jordan, tri-authored an English grammar textbook titled *The Complete Guide to Basic Grammar*. They wrote the textbook in response to a growing need for a return to the traditional approach in the teaching of basic grammar skills. Kendall-Hunt Publishing Company of Dubuque, Iowa, published the book. At this writing, Lowery is deceased, Jordan is an English professor at Meredith College, and Turner is Dean of Business, Information Systems, and Media Technologies at Central Carolina Community College.

In October 1976 Nancy Lind and Doris Yates were employed as instructors, recruiters, and placement persons in an extension program known as Human Resource Development. The objective of the program, which started in November 1976, was to prepare for employment those who had difficulty obtaining or maintaining a job. Students studied the qualities that employers look for in prospective employees: test taking skill, awareness of self and others, consumer economics, group building, accepting criticism, communication, attitude development, developing relationships, and resume development. Preparing for the General Educational Development test was a major part of the program. Lack of funding forced the closure of this program in January 1978.

Central Carolina Technical Institute was selected as the Regional Coordinating Unit for a 10-school consortium that was engaged in a statewide project titled North Carolina Rural Renaissance. Phase I of the project started in January 1977 and was funded with \$100,000, which was used to create 60 audio-visual instruction modules in vocational and adult basic education. These modules were developed on slide-tape and videotape and were adaptable to television transmission utilizing compressed video technology. Doris McIlwain, media specialist, and Frances Andrews, educational development officer for CCTI, coordinated this project.

Donald Buie, coordinator of Continuing Education in Harnett County since July 1975, was appointed director of Continuing Education for the institute on August 16, 1977. He replaced Donald Cameron. Buie's title changed to associate dean on July 1, 1984, and as duties changed he was named dean of Continuing Education and Public Services on July 1, 1994.

Kenneth W. Ayscue, an automotive instructor, died July 11, 1977. He was the first in-service employee to die. See Appendix IX for a listing of employees deceased while in service to the College.

In January 1977 Central Carolina Technical Institute began working on a Teacher Associate (Reading Option) curriculum. The intent of this curriculum was to upgrade and expand the knowledge of employed teacher aides with an emphasis in reading, and to train prospective teacher aides with an emphasis in reading. Royal Fritz, principal of McIver Elementary School in Sanford;

Ellen Tyner, reading teacher at McIver Elementary School; Kathy Elliott and Joan Bowling, CCTI instructors; Pat Mattern, professor of Education from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Evelyn Tyler, member of the State Board of Education; Jean Overton, consultant with the Department of Community Colleges; and Avron Upchurch, dean of instruction at the institute, served as the first advisory committee. While these people were in the midst of developing the curriculum, Wilson County Technical Institute advised the Department of Community Colleges that it was working on a similar program. Both institutions had made contact with members of the State Board of Education attempting to obtain a legal and professional status for teacher aides, which would include a salary schedule, job classification, and training standards.

A statewide Teacher Associate (Reading Option) Advisory Committee was appointed that included principals, supervisors, and reading teachers from the public schools; community college personnel that included faculty and administration; Department of Public Instruction staff; Department of Community College staff; and a representative from the State Board of Education. Fritz from Sanford was elected chair of the committee. A curriculum was developed.

CCTI was approved on June 2, 1977, by the State Board of Education to offer the first two-year associate degree Teacher Associate (Reading Option) curriculum in North Carolina. The first students enrolled in September 1977.

Barbara Jane Fritz was employed as lead instructor in August 1977. A 27-member local advisory committee was appointed to assist the institute with the curriculum. Committee members represented central office staff; principals and reading teachers from Chatham, Harnett, and Lee public schools; an associate professor of education from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro; and a State Board of Education member.

The curriculum flourished until all efforts failed to get the State Board of Education to grant teacher associates (aides) legal and professional status, which would require minimum training standards, job classification, and a salary schedule. Without this status, the future of trained teacher aides was viewed as dim. They continued to work for minimum wage when funds were available. This resulted in fewer and fewer students enroll-

ing. The curriculum was terminated in June 30, 1982, because of insufficient numbers of students. Graduates received excellent evaluations from their supervising teachers.

A state regulation prevented a member institution of the Community College System from starting a curriculum that competed with a private school located within a 25-mile radius. This regulation prevented Central Carolina Technical Institute from starting a cosmetology program, because Hank Hanna College of Beauty Culture was operating at 114 West Main Street, about 2.5 miles from the campus. Fronnie Allred, manager of the private school, advised the president of the institute in November 1977 of her intentions to close her school. She expressed her desire to make arrangements for the institute to lease the facilities and assume the program. The Board of Trustees leased the 40-by-90 foot facility from P.K. Buchanan for \$200 per month. Allred was appointed lead instructor on March 1, 1978, and remained in the position until it was assumed by Rhea McDonald on July 1, 1980. The institute's Cosmetology curriculum remained at this site until December 1, 1980, when it was moved into a 3,500-square-foot facility designed for the Cosmetology Department, located in the new Continuing Education Building on the Lee County Campus.

The following persons, who were all owners and operators of their own salons, served on the first Cosmetology Advisory Committee, which was appointed in 1978: Adelle Hunter, Becky Johnson, Bernice Morris, Carolyn Jernigan, Marie Castleberry, Toby Morrison, and Ronald Hawkins.

Enrollment vacillated from year to year. Department chairs and instructors changed over the years.

In April 1988, Central Carolina signed a contractual agreement with Hank Hanna College of Beauty Culture in Dunn, N. C., whereby students attending Hank Hanna College of Beauty Culture would pay community college tuition, study CCTC's curriculum, and follow CCTC's policies and procedures on attendance, behavior, grades, and reporting. Students would be eligible for financial aid through the college. CCTC had supervision rights over the students and the instructors. The college paid the owners \$1.10 per student contact hour. FTE were reported and CCTC received financial earn-back for hours reported. This contract was terminated June 30, 1993.

Joyce G. Thomas was employed as chair of the cosmetology department on October 1, 1995 with the charge of upgrading, updating, and expanding the department. She has accomplished her charge.

In September 1996, a Huskins Bill cosmetology program began on the Lee County Campus from 1:45 to 5:00 p.m. Selected students from Lee County Senior High School received high school and college credit for semester hours completed.

In August 1996, Patricia Denton was employed to start a Cosmetology curriculum on the Harnett County Campus. With minor renovations the Cosmetology Department was located in the west end of the Continuing Education Building. Classes started in September 1996.

As of this writing, there is a full-time day and a full-time night program, plus a Huskins Bill program for Harnett High School students on the Harnett County Campus. These classes are taught during the afternoon.

In August 1997, the college leased the facility known as the Dunn Beauty Institute Inc., and started a Cosmetology curriculum on the site. Cecilia Pate was employed August 1, 1997, as the cosmetology instructor for this site.

In March 2001, the college moved the Dunn cosmetology program to 1733 Cumberland Street in the Dunn Plaza Shopping Center. This 3,200-square-foot building was constructed to meet the required specifications for cosmetology. The college leases this facility from James W. Lockamy.

A 600-hour one-semester Esthetics curriculum was approved in January 1999. Frankie C. Mueller was appointed lead instructor. The 830-square-foot Esthetics laboratory is located in the Continuing Education Building. Enrollment reflected a need for additional laboratory space. In February 2001, 225 square feet were added to the laboratory. Students may enroll as a full-time day student, a part-time day student, or a night student.

A Manicuring/Nail Technology curriculum was converted from Continuing Education to Curriculum in the spring of 2001.

Since the beginning, the college has relied on the input of advisory committees. Early on, each committee met separately, either as needed or on a regular schedule. Under the direction of Merritt Robinson, director of occupational education, and Avron Upchurch, dean of Instruction, the first annual meeting of all curriculum advisory commit-

tees was held on April 30, 1978. One hundred and forty-five advisors and college staff were treated to a dinner, after which the group heard addresses from President J.F. Hockaday and Dean Avron Upchurch. Each curriculum committee then met separately to share its expertise on how to improve each curriculum. Annual meetings continue at this writing.

The 4,070-square-foot, \$151,880 veterinary laboratory building was occupied in July 1978. This facility houses a 1,080-square-foot veterinary clinical practices laboratory; a cat-holding facility; a laboratory animal-holding facility; an animal quarantine facility; a 16-run dog-holding facility with accompanying food storage areas, and restrooms. Each identified space is climatically controlled for all seasons for the animals housed in their respective space. The facility was constructed by Cole Construction Company of Sanford to meet the United States Department of Agriculture specifications. Periodic renovations have been made to this facility. Since this facility was designated as the "dog pound" for Lee County and the City of Sanford, each government contributed \$75,000 to construct the building.

Under the direction of Tommy C. Mann, Sr., the Army Corps of Engineers constructed a street that traverses the back of the Campus from Kelly Drive to the Vocational Building. It was completed in 1978.

In 1978 the trustees established a scholarship that provided a \$300 scholarship to a graduate from each high school in the college's service area who had the highest academic average of the graduating class and attended the institute. At this writing the scholarship does not have a dollar value. It pays tuition and fees for two semesters. The first recipients of the Trustee's Academic Scholarships were Sherry Lynn Cotton, Northwood High School, Secretarial Science curriculum; Gunda M. Gaschler, Western Harnett High School, Secretarial Science curriculum; Dora Frances Leary, Harnett Central High School, Business Administration curriculum; Jacqueline A. McNeill, Erwin High School, Paralegal curriculum; Brenda Jean Nance, Lee County Senior High School, Accounting curriculum; Michael D. Pope, Coats High School, Electronics curriculum; Selina Ann Shirley, Dunn High School, Radio/T.V. Broadcasting curriculum; and James Lynn White,

Jordan Matthews High School, Business Administration curriculum.

A new two-year associate degree curriculum, titled instrumentation technology, was started in September 1978. Instrumentation Technology and Electronics shared common first-year courses. Students studied in their instrumentation major during the second year.

David J. Ryser was the lead instructor. The need for graduates was great and salaries were very good, but recruiting students was always difficult. In 1988, the college could no longer justify a full-time instructor for the curriculum, thus part-time instructors were used. The instrumentation curriculum remained a part of the college's offering until August 1999.

The institute's first operational manual was presented to the Board of Trustees at its January 1979 meeting.

A delegation from the Dunn Chamber of Commerce visited CCTI in early March 1979, as a part of the information gathering stage of the chamber's plan to establish an adult training center in Dunn. CCTI pledged support with faculty and equipment when the facility became a reality. This visit was the genesis of the Harnett County Campus.

The May 1979 trustee meeting concluded with a unanimous vote to change the institute's name to Central Carolina Technical College. With the approval of the Lee County Commissioners, the name change became effective July 1, 1979.

The Spring 1979 commencement exercises took on a new aura. The courtyard, surrounded by the Learning Resource Center, the Bell Building, and the Administration/Student Center Building, framed the commencement scene. The landing at the top of the steps, leading to the Learning Resource Center and the Bell Building, was the stage. Graduates and guests sat in chairs that had been placed on the lawn of the Administration/Student Center Building by the staff and faculty during the afternoon. Spring showers and summer thunderstorms were always a threat. This process continued for 14 years. With temporary occupancy of the Civic Center granted on graduation day, the August 1991 commencement exercises were held in the Lee County Civic Center (now Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center.)

Before commencement exercises were held in the courtyard, they were held at McLeod Auditorium on the campus of Lee County Senior High School.

Robert B. Garrett replaced Donald Buie as Harnett County coordinator on July 1, 1979.

With architectural plans in hand and insufficient funds to construct the proposed Continuing Education Building and the expansion of the Learning Resource Center, CCTC borrowed \$125,000 from Stanley Technical Institute and \$75,000 from Sandhills Community College. These borrowed funds were repaid from CCTC's 1980 capital outlay allocation from the state.

Starting in September 1979, Secretarial Science students were taught using competency-based instruction. The competency-based course guides included the competencies, skills, and knowledge one must learn in the course, methods of instruction to be used, media to be used, and methods used to evaluate skills in each competency. This was a test run to determine whether competency-based instruction would be utilized college wide. The ultimate goal was to make every course competency-based. Results were positive. Over the next few years, competency-based instruction was implemented in every curriculum.

When the Community College System changed from quarters to the semesters in 1997, topical course outlines were implemented. Topical course outlines include course content, course policies and procedures, the course calendar, and free student-services handouts.

The Board of Trustees, at its September 1979 meeting, adopted a dual enrollment policy that allowed high school students to enroll in selected college courses to satisfy personal enrichment interests or earn college credit. State policy stated that students must be 16 years old, must be referred by high school officials, officially accepted by the college, pay college tuition and fees, and must not use credit toward earning a high school diploma.

In February 1980 the Harnett County Board of Education approved policies governing dual enrollment of high school students in technical institutes.

Five full-time Adult Basic Education recruiters were employed in March 1980 to go door-to-door, in an effort to enroll more students in Adult Basic Education classes. One was employed for Lee County and two each for Chatham and Harnett counties.

A four-quarter General Office (Technical Specialty) curriculum started in September 1980. It was basically the first four quarters of the two-year Secretarial Science curriculum with less related and more skill courses.

Always trying to stay on the cutting edge of instructional technology, CCTC offered its first telecourse in the fall of 1980. Introduction to Data Processing was aired over UNC's Channel 4. Eighty students were enrolled. Classes were aired two times per day, in the morning and in the evening. Students could check out videotapes of the presentations from the Learning Resource Center.

The Computer Age, instruction wise, arrived on the campus in the fall of 1980. Businesses were expecting business graduates to possess at least basic computer skills. In recognition of this growing need, students in accounting and business administration had an option to choose a concentration in either management or data processing. A new Associate Degree curriculum in electronic data processing was started in September 1981. John Dalrymple taught the electronic data processing courses until June 1982, when Bruce Jackson was employed as the first full-time electronic data processing instructor. There has been a name metamorphosis in the data processing discipline.

On September 3, 1980, Douglas Wilkinson was elected chair of the Board of Trustees, replacing Stacy Budd, who had served as chair since 1965. Budd relinquished the chair because he had been appointed to the State Board of Community Colleges.

The Carolina Bank (later merged and known as Branch Bank and Trust Company) began a unique association with the college in 1980. The bank provided an annual \$500 award to the CCTC employee who best exemplified what the college represented. Each employee submitted a ballot naming the person he or she believed best exemplified the college. Ballots are tabulated by two active trustees, the dean of Human Resources, and the administrative assistant to the president, who announced the Employee of the Year recipient. See Appendix X for a listing of recipients.

The 13,235-square-foot, \$529,269 Continuing Education Building was occupied in September 1980. This facility housed a kitchen, in which Continuing Education cooking courses could be taught; a cosmetology laboratory, supporting storage, offices and student lounge; four classrooms; a

sewing laboratory; an art laboratory; a conference room; a suite of seven offices that opened into a secretarial commons area; and a Continuing Education equipment storage room. This entire structure is triangular in shape.

The Learning Resource Center occupied its 4,041-square-foot expansion during the fall of 1980. This addition housed Guided Studies, the Law Library, study rooms, offices, and restrooms.

The Harnett County Advisory Committee's efforts to locate a facility in which to establish the Harnett County Industrial Center became a reality in March 1981, when Wellon's Warehouse on North Ash Avenue in Dunn was placed under lease.

Many students were having difficulty with all levels of mathematics. Carey Todd, mathematics instructor, presented a proposal justifying the establishment of a mathematics laboratory, where students could receive assistance one-on-one and in small groups from a mathematics teaching assistant. Karen Holt was employed for this position on November 10, 1980. This laboratory provided outstanding assistance to students. It was merged into the Guided Studies Department on December 1, 1985.

Seeking every opportunity to serve all its constituents and under the leadership of Grace Hodges, coordinator of Continuing Education in Lee County, the college started Compensatory Education classes for mentally handicapped adults in the spring of 1982. Space was leased and classes were held on the first floor of Sanford's "Old City Hall," located on Charlotte Avenue. From these original classes and under the guidance of Mrs. Hodges, a Center for Independent Living was set up for the purpose of assisting the clients to become more independent. The Center for Independent Living is presently located at 209 Cole Street. The center continues to contract with the college for instructional services.

For 19 years CCTC had operated a very successful Practical Nurse Education curriculum. September 1982 marked the time when health occupation training at CCTC moved to a higher level.

Nancy M. Hall was employed in October 1981 as the new Director of Nursing. Her first major assignment was to develop and get approval to start an associate degree nursing program by the fall of 1982. An associate degree nursing program

titled Nursing Education Options: Associate with Practical Nursing started in September 1982. This curriculum was designed to permit students to enroll in the Practical Nurse curriculum or the associate degree curriculum and exit as a practical nurse at the end of four quarters, sit for the Licensed Practical Nurse examination, or continue through the associate degree and be eligible to sit for the Registered Nurse examination.

Adequate space for this program was not available on campus. Through a lease agreement between CCTC and American Medical International, owner of the recently vacated Lee County Hospital, this nursing program was housed in approximately 4,800 square feet of the emergency room and laboratory suites of the former Lee County Hospital.

March 1, 1983, was a happy day and a sad day on the campus of Central Carolina Technical College. The selection of Robert W. Scott as president of North Carolina Community College System, over Dr. J.F. Hockaday, president of CCTC, was disappointing, but employees were happy that Dr. Hockaday would still be leading this college.

Dr. Hockaday resigned August 18, 1983, to accept the position as chancellor of the Virginia Community College System.

Now and again a person comes along who spends a lifetime helping other people, and placing the welfare of others above his own. Such a person was Stacey Budd. It seems Budd was born to serve others. He enjoyed doing that and found that he could best serve his fellow man through education. He served on the Lee County Board of Education for many years, as chair of the Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical College for 18 years, and as vice-chair of the State Board of Community Colleges.

His belief that people can find a better way of life through education, and his willingness to devote the time and energy necessary to see that all people had that opportunity, set him apart. The "Open Door" philosophy of the Community College System was his philosophy of life. Budd's personal and professional life was an open door to anyone who needed a friend. His goal for CCTC was that it be a comprehensive educational institution that would serve all educational needs for the adults of its service area.

When Budd died on September 27, 1981, he left a legacy that will be difficult to sustain. Every community college employee and supporter must strive with diligence to maintain what he began.

On May 26, 1983, the Budd Memorial Court, lying between the Continuing Education Building, the Bell Building, and the Administration Building, was graced with family, friends, and dignitaries from across the state to witness its dedication. This court is a tribute to Stacey Budd, who sought to give every individual the opportunity to drink from the fountain of knowledge. He enjoyed seeing individuals grow, develop, and flourish—as do trees, shrubs, and flowers when they are properly cared for and nourished.

Trustee Chair Douglas Wilkinson appointed Dennis Wicker, chair, and R.B. Guthrie and Helen Holder as members of the presidential search committee in July 1983. Deans Hubert Garner, Elbert Price, and Avron Upchurch were appointed as an administrative management team during the interim.

Meigs Golden was elected as the third chair of the Board of Trustees on August 17, 1983. He succeeded Douglas Wilkinson, who resigned after serving three years as chair.

On December 1, 1983, Dr. Marvin Joyner became the third president of Central Carolina Technical College. Dr. Joyner came to the college with an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the Community College System. He is a graduate of Wilson County Technical College with an associate degree in Mechanical Drafting and Design. He taught part-time at Wilson County Technical College, and then he worked full-time at that school in various positions while earning a bachelor's degree in Mathematics, a master's degree in Industrial Education, and a doctorate in Occupational Education. He came with experience as an instructor, as head of a vocational department, as director of an evening school, as a dean of development, as an assistant to the president, and as vice-president of instruction. These experiences have served him well as president of CCCC and as a leader in the North Carolina Community College System. Dr. Joyner continues as president at this writing.

The Small Business Assistance Center had its beginning in January 1984, when Central Carolina Community College, the Sanford Area Chamber of Commerce, and the Service Corps of Retired

Executives (SCORE) pooled their expertise to encourage entrepreneurship in Sanford and Lee County. Collectively, they sponsored courses catering to the needs of small businesses. The first course, titled "It's Your Business," enrolled 50 students and was facilitated by Forrest Houston, part-time coordinator of the small business programs. Houston commenced part-time employment in October 1983 and became fulltime in March 1984. He resigned in September 1984.

Donald H. Stec replaced Houston in November 1984 as Small Business Coordinator. During Stec's tenure the Small Business Assistance Center expanded very rapidly in the three-county service area. A Small Business Assistance Center was opened in Harnett County in October 1987 by Julianne Morgan and also one in Chatham County in December 1992 by Reginald Smith. Stec resigned to enter industry in June 1994.

Early 1984 was an exciting time for Harnett County leaders, when on March 3, 1984 the groundbreaking ceremony was held for the first building on the Harnett County Campus, located on U.S. Highway 421 between Lillington and Buie's Creek. The 7,000-square-foot, \$308,356 building was occupied in the spring of 1985. A welding shop was added during the construction of the original building. Additional information may be found in the section titled History of Central Carolina Community College – Harnett County.

The Chatham County Board of Education agreed on March 5, 1984, to let Central Carolina Technical College use the vacant Henry Siler School, located at 502 West Third Street in Siler City. This 14,152-square-foot facility was an answer to the tremendous space needs in Chatham County. Additional information on this site may be found in the section titled History of Central Carolina Community College – Chatham County.

Barns and pasture for cows and horses used in the Veterinary Medical Technology curriculum were a necessity. Early on, Shelton Wicker shared her pastureland on Burns Drive. Charlie Reeves leased pasture acreage on N.C. Highway 42, west of Sanford. Neighbors to the pasture objected to the idea that barns would be constructed. On April 25, 1984, the board voted to enter into a lease agreement with Ernest P. Gaster for use of pastureland and a barn for housing large animals used in the Veterinary Medical Technology curriculum. This lease continues as of this writing.

The second chair of the Board of Trustees, Douglas H. Wilkinson, died June 28, 1984. Wilkinson was a dedicated supporter of the college since its beginning. He served as a member of the Lee County Board of Education for 12 years and as a member of the Board of Trustees for 11 years. He was instrumental in starting the college as the Lee County Industrial Education Center.

Nineteen eighty-five started with a new instructional venture for students seeking a General Educational Development (GED) certificate. Starting January 14, 1985, GED students could receive their GED lectures at home by television. Through the cooperative efforts of Freedom Cablevision (local cable company) and the University of North Carolina Center for Public Television, lessons in reading comprehension, mathematics, and English were broadcast from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. on Saturday; 7:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday; 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. on Monday and Wednesday, and 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Classes were repeated at varying times to meet the needs of shift workers.

Students registered on campus, purchased three workbooks, observed lectures on television at home, completed the workbooks, then sat for the GED examination. Assistance was available from class advisors located on campus. There was no tuition charge for the television GED.

The Veterinary Medical Technology program was selected as the Outstanding Vocational Education program in the North Carolina Community College System in 1985. It was nominated for the U.S. Department of Education's regional award as Outstanding Vocational Education program.

CCCC's Adult High School program was implemented in 1985 for people who wanted to take the prescribed courses at the college and receive an Adult High School diploma from the local school board. This program grew rapidly when the Lee County Board of Education discontinued its Extended Day School program in the fall of 1989. This influx of high school students, ages 16-18, had personal and behavioral problems that required the skills of a full-time counselor.

In April 1990 the college petitioned the Lee County Commissioners for funds to employ a counselor. James Staunton was employed as the first literacy counselor on August 20, 1990. Kenneth R. Hoyle, Jr. replaced Staunton on November

1, 1991, and remained in the position until June 30, 1995, when he assumed a counselor position in Student Development Services.

Always seeking better ways to inform the public about educational and training opportunities of the college, Dr. Frances Andrews, associate dean of General Studies and Learning Resources, developed a telemarketing manual in the spring of 1985. The telemarketing program was designated to systematically contact every high school graduate in Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties by telephone during the summer term. Initial and follow-up calls were made by college faculty and counselors. In 1992, high school teachers and counselors were employed to perform the telemarketing.

Dr. Andrews's telemarketing manual was designed with the ultimate goal of enrolling the high school graduates at CCTC. The manual contained information on each curriculum, questions to ask graduates, and responses to their questions. The telemarketing program continues at this writing.

In April 1985, the college was officially designated by the State Board of Community Colleges as the sole provider of community college services for Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties.

Realizing its FTE loss to Johnston Technical College, which was serving portions of Harnett County, and to Randolph Technical College, which was serving selected groups in Chatham County, CCTC's Board of Trustees decided to place a time limit on those colleges' courses in Harnett and Chatham counties.

On June 1, 1985, there were 75 basic-education class sites with a total enrollment of 800 basic-education students in the three-county service area.

A cooperative program initiated in June 1985 between Central Carolina Technical College and high schools in the college's three-county service area stirred the enthusiasm of the area's education community for its success in organizing articulation efforts among English instructors.

Nancy Turner, English department chair, and her peer English instructors at Central Carolina Technical College conducted an English articulation workshop for public school English teachers of Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties on June 13 and 14, 1985. This two-day workshop incubated the Tri-County English Alliance, whose membership was and continues to be composed of junior high, senior high, and college English instructors.

The alliance organizational meeting was held on September 12, 1985. Officers were elected on November 15, 1985. The first officers were Nancy Turner, president, CCTC; Sims Poindexter, vice president, CCTC; Frances Harrington, secretary, Harnett County; and Carol Cox, treasurer, Lee County. County coordinators were Trudy Griffin and Cecelia Grimes, Chatham County; Alpha Holder and Constance Pledger, Harnett County; Nancy Price and Betty Caldwell, Lee County, and Mary Jane Yarborough, CCTC.

The alliance was organized to meet four basic objectives:

To develop a network of communication between the public school and college English departments.

To promote professional growth of alliance participants by learning and practicing current issues and trends in the teaching of English.

To coordinate the communication skills currently being taught and those needing to be taught.

To ensure that both high school and college English instructors complement each other as they work towards a common goal.

The initial alliance membership was 35. Since 1985 the membership has increased to 122.

The alliance initiated the first English Fair in the spring of 1987, when students in grades 7-9, 10-12, and the college competed in various categories with their respective grade levels. The initial categories of competition included art construction, art illustration, bookmark design, literary criticism, expository essay, personal narrative, poetry, published journalism, short fiction, and special effects. The categories have been expanded to include special media effects, special printed effects, and group projects. Ninety participants entered the first English Fair in 1987. The number of participants increased to over 600 in 2001.

In 1992, the alliance implemented a scholarship program to assist students who have excelled in language, literature, journalism, drama, radio, television broadcasting, or other related areas. The scholarship selection criteria are academic achievement, strong interest in or aptitude for the study of English, and creativity and clarity of writing. From 1992 through 1997, the alliance pre-

sented one \$350 scholarship per year. Since 1998, the alliance has increased its scholarship to two \$500 scholarships annually.

The English alliance concept was presented at national and state conferences of teachers of English. The alliance continues to meet quarterly.

The college had not had an ongoing institutional research and planning person since 1974. Marvin O. Keith, former recreation department chair, was appointed research and information materials specialist in July 1985. Keith took a medical retirement in March 1986. Larry M. Hamilton was appointed temporary planning assistant on March 10, 1986, and full-time research and planning specialist on October 1, 1986. He held this position until July 1, 1994, when he became institutional effectiveness and research officer. Kay H. Geisen replaced Hamilton on September 28, 1999, when he was employed as an instructor of English at the college. Geisen's title became planning and research officer.

Since the beginning of the nursing program, all nursing student candidates have been required to take and pass a placement test. Beginning July 1985, each prospective student desiring to enter any curriculum as a full-time student was required to take a placement test in mathematics, reading, and writing. Students who did not meet the minimum cut-off scores were required to enroll in prescribed developmental courses offered through Guided Studies.

From 1985 to 1997, students had to earn a "C" or better on developmental courses prior to enrolling in courses that had developmental prerequisites. Starting in July 1997, developmental students were retested using the original placement tests. Even though students were enrolled in selected developmental courses, they could enroll in curriculum courses for which there were no prerequisites. Graduates of post-secondary diploma and degree programs were exempt from placement testing.

Barbara Burton was employed in April 1985 to develop an Early Childhood Education curriculum for the Chatham County Campus in Siler City. The first full-time curriculum started with 17 students in September 1985. Portions of the program are also taught on the Lee and Harnett campuses. This curriculum moved into a state-of-the-art childcare center with an AA rating on the Pittsboro

Campus in August 1992. Mrs. Burton retired on October 1, 2001.

Sensing a need for a closer and more unified articulation with each public school in its three-county service area, the college put its thoughts into action. In 1985, Central Carolina Technical College and the public schools in Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties explored ways they could work together to share planning, advisory committees, leadership, and resources to better serve all the students and potential students in the three counties. A steering committee made up of administrators from the four agencies began meeting quarterly and continues to do so. While many of the individuals involved in the organizational meetings have retired, been promoted, or have taken other professional positions, their successors have continued and expanded the original goals and objectives.

The primary objectives were to develop, implement, and maintain a system whereby high school students could articulate credit for selected high school courses to CCCC, and faculty and administrators could meet and confer periodically to discuss programs, course content, concerns, ideas, and maintain a sense of camaraderie.

An annual articulation banquet continues to be held, after which faculty of corresponding courses and curriculums meet to compare course content, course objectives, and instruction methodology, and to make decisions on improving and simplifying the articulation of course credit from the public schools to the college. Department chairs and faculty from the college and public schools meet periodically as small groups.

Central Carolina Community College stepped out ahead once again in 1989 when it initiated the formal organization of the Tri-County/Central Carolina Community College Consortium. The consortium was composed of the seven high schools in Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties and Central Carolina Community College. The consortium was implemented through a \$25,000 state grant. When the grant expired, each public school system and the college contributed equal funding to continue the employment of Mrs. Renate Gibson to coordinate the consortium. Gibson remains as the coordinator at this writing.

Before credit for a high school course could be articulated, college instructors presented course descriptions and competencies for the courses they

felt corresponded to the high school courses under consideration. Competencies for the high school courses were matched with the college courses and adapted to meet college requirements. Once this was completed, the college accepted credit if the student mastered 85 percent or more of the college's course competencies and attained a grade of B or better on those competencies. To articulate the credit, students had to enroll at CCCC within two years of their high school graduation. The local articulation agreement was replaced in 1999 by a statewide articulation agreement known as Tech Prep.

The 1985 state Legislature granted boards of trustees whose colleges served more than one county the privilege to expand their membership to include representation from each county served.

Samuel (Sam) R. Mirello and William (Bill) A. Shaw from Harnett County and Carl Thompson and Gus Thompson from Chatham County were sworn in on January 22, 1986, as the first Board of Trustees members from their respective counties.

The Alpha Theta Tau society is an honor and service organization that was organized in February 1986 by Student Services Counselor Ronald Hamrick. On April 11, 1986, 51 students were inducted into this honor society. The Alpha Theta Tau was organized to provide recognition to students for their academic achievement and excellence in character. To be accepted and remain in the organization, one must maintain a 3.75 grade-point average.

On March 18, 1986, the Board of Trustees accepted the low bid of \$2,267,593 for the construction of the Vocational Building, located on the Lee County campus.

The board approved a cooperative agreement with the Chatham County Board of Education in July 1986. The agreement allowed selected high school students the opportunity to enroll in certain college courses and receive college credits while still a high school student.

Daily courier service between the Lee and Harnett campuses had become a necessity by 1986. On September 2, 1986, Jane Strother, a resident of Buiies Creek and history instructor of the Lee County Campus, became the courier between the two campuses as she traveled to and from work. In September 1992 the courier service was expanded to include service to the new Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro, the Siler City

Center, and the Harnett Correctional Institution in Harnett County. In 1998 the courier service was expanded to include the School of Telecommunications and the Jonesboro Center in Lee County, the Dunn School of Cosmetology, and the Triangle South Enterprise Center in Harnett County. Sylvester L. Turner became the courier on October 2, 1998.

The diploma Automotive Mechanics curriculum was upgraded to an associate in applied science curriculum in September 1986 and given the title Automotive Technology.

In an effort to standardize curriculum names throughout the system, CCTC's Industrial Maintenance Mechanic curriculum was forced to have a name change. Other similar programs in the system were four quarters in length and CCTC's was seven quarters. With a majority ruling and CCTC not wanting to alter its curriculum, in September 1986 the college accepted the new name of Industrial Plant Maintenance.

Starting in 1986 the Lee County Small Business Assistance Center Advisory Committee started selecting a Lee County Small Business Owner of the Year. The owner of the business is recognized with a plaque and in the media. Listed below are recipients of this award: 1986, Glen York, Avent and Thomas; 1987, Marti Smith Ragsdale, Marti's Office Products and Fine Gifts; 1988, Don Andrews, Don's Food Pride; 1989, Al Ankrom, Mac's Business Machines; 1990, Judi Marsh, Telephone Outlet; 1991, John Martin, John Beverly Printers; 1991, Joe McDonald, BB&T Regional Insurance Services; 1992, Taylor Uzzell, Business and Estate Conservation, Inc.; 1993, Tommy Mann, Jr., Central Welding and Supply; 1994, Tony Lett, Lee Builder Mart; 1995, Albert Adcock, Adcock and Associates; 1996, Jerry Pedley, Electro-Mechanical Specialties; 1997, Thomas H. McSwain, Pinnacle Health Insurance Services, Inc.; 1998, David Spivey, Jones Printing; 1999, J. Fletcher Rosser, Fletcher's Insurance; 2000, Joseph Edwin Martin, John Beverly Printers; 2001, Darryl Davis, Davis Sales Company.

Holding an annual lease agreement with Southern National Bank, on October 10, 1986, the Small Business Assistance Center opened its doors on a new site at the corner of Wicker and Moore streets in downtown Sanford. The leased facility was the former site of Southern National Bank. The center remained at this site until 1991, when it

moved into its permanent quarters at the Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center, located on the college campus at the intersection of Nash Street and Kelly Drive. It remains at this site and its director manages the civic center facilities.

On October 1, 1995, James A. Felton replaced Donald Stec as director of the Small Business Assistance Center and civic center. He remains in this position at this writing.

The Board of Trustees approved the college's Continuing Education Plan at its January 1987 meeting. This plan was required by the Department of Community Colleges.

An inter-quarter annual leave policy for faculty was approved by the board on January 26, 1987. The policy permits a faculty member to take up to three days annual leave while classes are in session.

Health officials in Harnett County expressed an immediate need for all levels of nursing. Expanding a health occupation curriculum to a new campus was not a simple task. It involved many woman-hours of work. After submitting the required documentation to the State Board of Nursing, the board granted the college permission to conduct a one-time, one-year "experimental" program in Harnett County. The program started in March 1987. Helen Magda and Esther Burke taught the experimental program.

Students were required to meet the admission requirements for the Nursing Education Option: Associate Degree with Practical Nursing curriculums.

At the completion of this "experimental" program, a new feasibility study had to be completed before a new Practical Nurse Education curriculum could be started. The feasibility study involved completing surveys, writing course objectives and outlines, developing affiliation agreements with medical agencies, and preparing new curriculum proposals for the State Board of Community Colleges and the State Board of Nursing. The curriculum application was approved, and a stand-alone Practical Nurse Education curriculum started on the Harnett County campus in March 1989.

Helen Magda was the instructor. She continues as the lead instructor in this very successful curriculum. Upon completion of this curriculum, graduates may sit for the Licensed Practical Nurse license examination and work as practical nurses,

or they may apply to enroll in the second year of the Associate Degree Nursing (ADN) curriculum. PNE graduates are required to meet admission requirements for the ADN curriculum. Upon completing the second year of the ADN curriculum and passing the Registered Nurse license examination, they are allowed to work as registered nurses.

Using a \$26,450 grant from the Department of Community Colleges, and through the cooperative efforts of the Lee/Harnett Mental Health Center, CCTI started a Compensatory Education program in Harnett County in early 1987.

The 1987 fall quarter was a time of rejoicing for the college's staff. It was a time of celebrating the college's 25th anniversary and the opening of a new 32,629-square-foot, \$2,322,211 Vocational Building. The Honorable William T. Watkins, North Carolina House of Representatives from the 22nd District, was the dedicatory speaker at the dedication of the building.

The Vocational Building was designed to accommodate the curriculums of Automotive Mechanics, Industrial Plant Maintenance, and Motorcycle Mechanics, plus general growth in other programs. The Automotive Mechanics department is composed of three laboratories with accompanying equipment/tool storage and overhead storage. The Industrial Plant Maintenance department contains laboratories for welding, heating and air conditioning, plumbing, electricity, electromechanical, hydraulics, metals testing, and a metals storage room to support the curriculum. The Motorcycle Mechanics area contains an eight-bay repair laboratory, a tool room, a motorcycle dynamometer room, and a general repair shop area that houses a tire changer, welder, parts cleaner, reference library, and overhead storage.

The building also houses a carpentry shop for Continuing Education, campus maintenance, and short-term woodworking courses. The building has six classrooms, nine offices, storage space, restrooms, showers for men and women, and mechanical rooms. As space needs change, so does the utilization of the original designated space.

Laser Electro-Optics Technology, a curriculum new to North Carolina and the second one in the South, was started on the Lee County Campus in September 1987. Steven S. Lympany was employed on February 27, 1986, as the lead designer and instructor of this unique associate-degree curriculum. With the assistance of a selected advi-

sory committee, the curriculum was developed and has been revised as industry needs dictate. Serving on the original advisory committee were John Barum, pre-apprenticeship representative, North Carolina Department of Labor; Dr. Lee Dickson, senior engineer, International Business Machines and a member of the board of the Laser Institute of America; Dr. Greg Mincy, ophthalmologist, Carolina Eye Associates; Dr. J. Richard Jones, director of engineering, FiberLAN Inc.; Ed Nagy, manager of manufacturing, Brooks and Perkins; Michael Pittman, program coordinator, North Carolina Department of Community Colleges; Wallace O. Powers, general network planning manager, Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company; and W. Preston Sellers, chair of Engineering Technologies, Central Carolina Community College; and Dr. Richard O. Claus, director of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University's Fiber and Electro-Optics Research Center.

Room V120, now room 505 of the Vocational Building, was the site of the first Laser Electro-Optics laboratory.

In the fall of 1991, this unique associate-degree curriculum was moved into the new 23,554 square-foot, \$1,605,977 facility on the Harnett County Campus. Lympany and architect Derrell Mullins designed the laser electro-optics department, which contained dedicated laboratories for the following lasers: argon/holography, carbon dioxide, helium-neon, neodymium: YAG, nitrogen, and ruby. There were also laboratories for laser systems, fiber optics, and fabrication.

With minimum difficulty, first-year electronics students could transfer into the second year of the laser electro-optics curriculum.

Lympany became chair of the engineering technology department on July 1, 1996. Glenn Oliver replaced Lympany as the laser electro-optics instructor in August 1996. The title of the curriculum was changed to laser and photonics in 1997. Oliver returned to industry and was replaced by Gary Beasley on August 1, 2001.

Through a competitive grant proposal process, CCTC was awarded a \$30,000 grant to start a four-quarter facilities service technician curriculum for inmates at Harnett Correction Institute in September 1987. Major components of the curriculum were building maintenance, ground maintenance, communications, blueprint reading,

human relations, and mathematics. Homer E. Tuttle was the first instructor for the curriculum.

The Huskins Bill (General Statute 1150-20(4)) opened the way for a cooperative agreement between CCTC and the Harnett County Board of Education to implement a Radio Broadcasting Curriculum for Harnett County high school students. In the fall of 1987, 25 Triton High School students, who were required to be at least 16 years old, enrolled in the first Radio Broadcasting class.

Anthony R. Harrington served as the first full-time instructor for this curriculum from July 1988 through August 1999, at which time he became a history instructor for the college.

In October 1987, the college became an active partner with the Dunn Area Committee of 100, Inc. Through cooperative efforts, a small business incubator known as Triangle South Enterprise Center became a reality. Its primary objective was to provide a climate of success for new small businesses during the critical stages of development. Triangle South Enterprise Center continues to assist in accomplishing this objective by providing managerial and technical assistance and by lowering capital needs of incubator tenants. The Enterprise Center is located in an 18,439-square-foot building at 600 South Magnolia Avenue in Dunn. This building is the former Magnolia School.

A three-party operational partnership exists. The Dunn Area Committee of 100, Inc., employs the secretary. CCCC employs the director, who is the college's Small Business Assistance Center director for Harnett County and manager of the center. The center provides CCCC with classrooms, which are used for classes in literacy, computers, and occupational education. Harnett County provides funds annually for renovation and maintenance of the facility. By year 2000, 75 businesses had used the center to incubate a business.

Three directors have provided leadership to the center. They are Julianne Morgan (January 1988-July 1988), Jeffrey G. Newsome (September 1988-January 1990), and Nancy H. Blackman (March 1990-present). Blackman also serves as the director of the college's Small Business Assistance Center, which is in the facility.

In 1987 Donna Zimmerman, an employee of the Lee County Parks and Recreation Department, approached Central Carolina Community College

Dean Avron Upchurch about the college becoming the sponsor of a National Youth Sports Program (NYSP) for economically disadvantaged youth of Lee County. The NYSP program uses sports instruction and competition as a vehicle for motivating young people from poverty areas to earn and learn self-respect. The aim of the NYSP is to help disadvantaged youth learn how to "walk tall, talk tall, and stand tall."

Her plan was to combine the efforts of Central Carolina Community College, Lee County Parks and Recreation, and Lee County Schools to secure a non-matching grant from the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the national sponsor of NYSP.

The first application for grant funds was declined by NCAA because it had never funded a program that involved more than a single agency, which was a four-year college or university. The Lee County application did not meet the normal criteria of the NCAA. Mrs. Zimmerman was tenacious in her efforts, and in 1988 the Lee County National Youth Sports Program was funded with a \$36,000 non-matching grant from the Office of Community Services through the NCAA.

The first NYSP Camp was held June 20 through July 22, 1988. The camp included sports activities and an enrichment program, which included instruction in substance-abuse prevention, personal health care, higher education opportunities, and career programming.

Local doctors provided free physical examinations for each applicant. CCCC was the fiscal agent. Facilities were provided by the college, the Lee County School System and the Parks and Recreation Department. The meals were originally provided through a non-matching grant from the United States Department of Agriculture. A USDA approved hot lunch was served every day. Breakfast and lunch are now served. Meals continue to be provided through USDA.

Dean Hubert Garner was the original liaison between Lee County and the NCAA. Vice President Ron Miriello serves as liaison at this writing.

Since the inception of the NYSP in Lee County, Messrs. Ronnie Wicker and James Emerson have provided exceptional leadership. Wicker has served as activities coordinator and Emerson has served as liaison officer.

A board of directors composed of representatives from various county agencies directed and

continues to direct a most successful NYSP program in Lee County. Members of the first board of directors were: Sharon Cheek, Johnston-Lee Community Action; Hubert Garner, dean of student development services, CCCC and NYSP project coordinator; Bill Hamilton, athletic director, Lee County Senior High School; Don McLaughlin, director of Lee County Parks and Recreation; Fran Nemet, Lee County Community Schools Coordinator; Avron Upchurch, dean of Instruction, CCCC; Beady Waddell, supervisor of Family and Children Services, Lee County Department of Social Services; Gordon Wicker, Lee County Commissioner; and Donna Zimmerman, athletic director, Lee County Parks and Recreation.

Annual on-site evaluations of the Lee County NYSP by the NCAA have been exceptional. The program has received national recognition on many occasions. This program has been rated in the top 25 programs in the nation for eight of the 13 years it has been in operation. The Lee County NYSP program received the Silvio O. Conte Award of Excellence in 1992. This is the ultimate award for NYSP programs. This very successful program continues at this writing.

The drafting table's and the T-square's demise started at CCCC in 1986, when the first computer-aided drafting course was offered within the Drafting curriculum. In 1988 a four-quarter Computer Aided Drafting curriculum was started.

The open breezeway between the Administrative and Student Center buildings was enclosed and occupied in the fall of 1988. The new enclosure was used by Student Development Services for offices, testing, and student reception.

Room 10, now room 210 of the Main Building, was renovated in the summer of 1988 to meet the needs of the new Fashion and Merchandising curriculum, which started that fall.

Landis Phillips replaced Charles McLeod in October 1988 as coordinator of Special Projects. Phillips was appointed director of the Emergency Services Training Center in January 2001.

Peggy Core was employed on December 1, 1988, as the first full-time counselor-librarian for the Harnett County Campus.

After working with an advisory committee and the North Carolina National Guard for several months and submitting a new curriculum proposal to the State Board of Community Colleges, CCCC started a new curriculum in Military Science

Technology in December 1988. CCCC was approved as the sole provider of the Military Science curriculum throughout North Carolina, with instruction sites at Asheville-Buncombe Technical College, Asheville; Central Carolina Community College; Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte; Guilford Technical Community College, Greensboro; Durham Technical Community College, Durham; Pitt Community College, Greenville; Robeson Community College, Lumberton; and Cape Fear Community College, Wilmington.

Sam E. Cope was the coordinator of this curriculum. Participation by National Guardsmen did not reach the anticipated level, and the curriculum was terminated in August 1993.

The new Health Building on the Lee County Campus was occupied in February 1989. This 9,243-square-foot, \$556,306 building contains a biology laboratory and storage, a large nursing laboratory that can be subdivided into hospital wards and classrooms, three classrooms, a conference room, a student lounge/study area, a media storage room, an office suite for five instructor's offices, and space for an administrative assistant and files. A glassed-in breezeway was constructed between the Health Building and the Science Building.

An on-campus Adult High School program was started by Gary Ennis on the Harnett County Campus in March 1989. The program was held in room 105 of the Administrative Building, now room 217 of the Continuing Education Building. This room was originally designed as an industrial training shop.

In the fall of 1993, it was moved into two classrooms on the west end of the building. In July 1996, the Adult High School program returned to its original site in the Continuing Education Building. Renovations made the original site more conducive to instruction.

The Student Ambassador program began in March 1989 to address two major concerns held by Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, president of the College. The first concern centered on the "image problem" for community colleges. For years community colleges have been dealing with the perception that the "community college is a place for students

who cannot make it anywhere else." The second concern pertained to the overall goal of the college relating to a holistic approach to education. If students are expected to become fully integrated with the "outside world" when graduated, they must have the skills to communicate, both verbally and in writing, in a variety of situations.

A Student Ambassador is an official host or hostess of the college and represents the college at special events on and off campus. One becomes a Student Ambassador through a process that involves faculty, staff, Board of Trustees, and the College Foundation. Faculty and staff are requested to submit nominees who possess leadership potential, communications skills, have at least a 3.0 grade point average, are full-time students, and have completed at least 12 semester hours at CCCC. Nominees complete the necessary information forms, write an essay, sign a contract, submit three personal recommendations (two must be from CCCC faculty), and attend a mandatory information session.

A steering committee selects 24 applicants, each of whom is given a 15-minute interview by the selection committee. Twelve Student Ambassadors are selected to serve the college for one year. For their services Ambassadors receive from the College Foundation tuition and fees (at in-state rate) for the year, a name tag, a tie or an ascot, a college blazer, a polo shirt, a sweat shirt, khaki slacks or skirt, and a dress shirt.

They are required to give three to five hours of service per week to the college, attend 80 percent of all classes and group meetings, maintain good standing in the community and college, maintain a 3.0 cumulative grade-point average, complete a summer honors leadership course, attend called and mandatory events, and participate in a minimum of three public speaking engagements.

Ambassadors perform activities such as helping recruit students; hosting campus activities; assisting in registration and orientation; welcoming groups and giving Campus tours; assisting in graduation and with the student welcome tent in the fall; presenting information speeches to community groups, classes, agencies, and schools; and representing the college at public events.

CENTRAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE AMBASSADORS

1989-90	Stuart Maynard, Angela Maynard, Linda Stone
1990-91	Mary Ashburn, Mary Wright, Wanda Patterson, Angela Dickerson, Debbie McLaurin
1991-92	Robbie Walters, Sina Cameron, Theresa Rolph, Foy Donaldson, Kelly Burgess, June Byrd, Mark Medlock, Frank Parks, Valerie Moore, Danny Babb
1992-93	Barbara Eaton Marks, Kim Barber, Darlene Hassell, Keisha McLeod, April Rutherford, Cheri Myers, June Byrd, Kelly Burgess, Dixie Holden, Craig Williams, Eric Bollinger, Kathleen Keister, Russ Picard
1993-94	Kellie Deans, Tiffany Lewis, Kim Hester, Tammy Brooks, Wendy Davis, Annette Burnworth Brown, Terry Boone, Brenda Williford, Vicky Brady, Keith Johnson, Armentha Davis, Jodi Darr
1994-95	Robert Albert, Kelley Baker, Linda DeGongh, Dawn Dennis, Barbara Dietz, James Howard, Stephanie Kenner, Suk Nesby, Marlene Poirier, Myron Thomas (deceased), Chris White, Michelle Burgess
1995-96	Chad Bunnell, Rita Marley, Ruth Reid, Sherry Cox, Sylvia McLaughlin, Barbara Rivera, Tammy Yarborough, Sonja Harrocks, Kim Nunes, Rod Terrell, Cyndi Caviness, Tasha Smith
1996-97	Wendy Allen, Dee Atkins, Alessandra Bortolotti, Anita Frost, Kristie Heck, Christina Holshouser, Susan Lyle, David Mansfield, Catherine McKeithan, Diann Murphy, John Sandrock, Patricia Theut
1997-98	Angela Akor, Dean Barber, Monica Barnes, Theresa Blumatte, JoAnna Caferty, Deborah DelaRiva, Audra Kallimanis, Claudia Kane, Daniel Lewis, Denise Massa, Shannon McLamb, Tonya Smaw
1998-99	Patsy Asbill, Tony Badurina, Johnathan Dillon, Sandra Edwards, Cindy Hatcher, Pamela McLean, Mike Stephens, Sarah Stump, Tammy Terhune, Dianna White, Cynthia Windham
1999-00	Nicole Davis, Heather Fairchild, Wayne Fiery, Kathryn Griffin, Beth Stacy Jung, Karen Sasser, Kathy Summerlin, Erin Schoening, Amanda Stroud, Brandy Thomas, Vaughn Witt, Belinda Wright
2000-01	Susan Huckabee, Sharon Capps, Phyllis Johnston, Patrick Himes, Kim Saich, Pamela Goldston, Rodney Carter, Hughes Simmons, Carla Daniel, Freeman Cole, Gabriel Soltren

In April of 1989, President Marvin R. Joyner announced to the Board of Trustees that its chair, Meigs Golden, had been appointed to the State Board of Community Colleges and could not serve on the local Board of Trustees. He served on the state Board until his death in September 2001.

The four-quarter General Office curriculum was started on the Chatham and Harnett campuses in the fall of 1989. A day section of Business Administration was started on the Harnett County Campus at the same time.

During the summer of 1989, under the leadership of Nancy Turner, English Department chair, the English Department experimented with teach-

ing English composition on computers. Evaluations by students and faculty were very positive. CCCC was the first community college in North Carolina to use computers to teach English composition on a college-wide basis.

In the fall of 1989, CCCC equipped and opened one computer laboratory in the Bell Building dedicated to the teaching of English composition and report writing.

The North Carolina School of Telephony received a name change to North Carolina School of Telecommunications in September 1989.

In its continuing effort to assist students in being successful, the college developed and imple-

mented a student-success-skills course in the fall of 1989. This 11-hour, one-quarter-credit-hour course was designed to provide students with the skills that would assist them in completing their educational objectives. Topics covered in the course included motivation, note-taking, test taking, memorization techniques, time management, goal setting, introduction to college resources available to students, stress and anxiety management, and the importance of working with one's faculty advisor.

All students were required to enroll in the course. Faculty was trained to properly teach the course. During the transition from the quarter to the semester in 1997, the course became an elective, but is still required for students on academic probation.

The Alumni Association was officially established on November 10, 1989. Approximately 200 alumni were present, and by-Laws were approved.

One of its accomplishments was the establishment of the Alumni Association Endowment Scholarship. To date, scholarships have been awarded to Tara Dawn Hussey, Allison Dickens, Barbara Chesney, Kathleen Callihan, Christopher Morgan, and Lynn Bailey.

Lifetime memberships can be established by paying \$100. Carole Davis, Margie Goins, Anthony Harrington, and June Thomas are lifetime members.

The following have served as presidents of the Alumni Association: Henry Evans (two terms), Margie Goins (two terms), Cheri Myers (two terms), and Ben Rankin (four terms).

In April 1990, Associate Dean Dr. Jimmy W. Foster implemented a high school instructional day for juniors and seniors from the seven high schools in Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties. This event started on the Lee County Campus as a recruitment effort for the curriculums of Automotive Mechanics, Industrial Plant Maintenance, and Machinist/Tool & Die. By the spring 2001, high school instructional day had been expanded to include the curriculums of Bioprocess Manufacturing Technology, Mechanical Drafting Technology/Computer Aided Drafting, Electronics Engineering Technology, and Motorcycle Mechanics.

Students are permitted to spend 20-30 minutes in a hands-on laboratory experience in each available discipline. It is an effective recruitment tool.

In the spring of 1990, CCCC was selected by the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges to coordinate a Curriculum Improvement Project (CIP) in English Technology in the classroom. Historically, CIPs had been done for vocational skill areas such as automotive mechanics, industrial maintenance, and machinist. This was the first CIP for a general education subject.

The purpose of the English CIP was to organize the community college English faculties across North Carolina to study, analyze, and revise the English courses statewide so as to include technology in expository, business, and technical writing, and provide staff development opportunities for all writing instructors in the Community College System.

The objectives of the project were to: review required writing courses to ensure consistency, currency, and responsiveness to the technological needs of the workplace; study and test the impact of computer technology on the writing process; study and test the current issue of critical thinking as an essential element in the writing process; study and test the current issue of desktop publishing as an additional component in technical and business writing; provide staff development opportunities for all writing instructors in the community college system; and complete necessary course design and content revisions.

The first year of the project was funded by a \$74,403 grant. A \$78,125 grant supported the second year. Sharon Morrissey was selected to lead this project. The English faculty of CCCC worked many hours to make this the exemplary project in North Carolina.

On January 24, 1990, the Board of Trustees unanimously passed the following resolution requesting the Chatham County Commissioners to call a bond issue.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Central Carolina Community College Board of Trustees requests that the Chatham County Board of Commissioners consider submitting a bond proposal to the qualified voters of Chatham County in the amount of at least Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) for approval to purchase real property in Chatham County and to construct improvements thereon in developing a Chatham County Campus for Central Carolina Community College.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such bond be submitted to the qualified voters of Chatham County at the earliest possible election conducted in Chatham County.

A \$2 million bond proposal was presented to the people of Chatham County on May 8, 1990. It passed by a 2.5-to-1 margin. A 43.334-acre site one mile west of the Chatham County courthouse in Pittsboro on U.S. Highway 64 was selected and conveyed to the college on December 18, 1990. A two-story, 22,206-square-foot facility was officially occupied on July 27, 1992. The building contained nine classrooms, two computer laboratories, a demonstration childcare center, a student center, a conference room, a learning resource center, a library, a book and supply room, a workroom, an administrative suite, and 15 offices.

The first Small Business Expo co-sponsored by the Sanford Chamber of Commerce/Small Business Council and the college's Small Business Assistance Center was held on May 9, 1990, at the Sanford Lions Club Fairgrounds from 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Judi Marsh and Don Stec co-chaired the event. Serving on the steering committee with Marsh and Stec were Michael Chrissie, Pat Bradham, Tomi Reaneau, Marguerite Garner, Margaret Murchison, Iva Nicholson, Hal Evans, Bob Nelson and Patsy Lloyd.

Eighty exhibitors showcased their businesses to over 2,000 people who attended the first Expo. Ninety-seven exhibitors participated in the 2001 Expo and rated it excellent. Over 4,000 people visited the 2001 Expo.

The second Small Business Expo was held in the Lee County Civic Center in 1991.

The Small Business Expo Council has planned and conducted a highly successful Small Business Expo in the civic center each year since its inception.

Elbert C. Price, the first dean of administrative services, retired July 1, 1990, after 24 years in the position. John R. Dalrymple, a longtime accounting instructor and certified public accountant, was appointed to replace Price on July 1, 1990.

Alice Mewborn Gilchrist was appointed acting associate dean of Harnett County operations in September 1990. She served for eight months during the absence of Robert Garrett, who was serving with the National Guard in Saudi Arabia during Desert Storm.

Northern Telecom donated a Digital Matrix Switch-10 (DMS-10) valued at \$250,000 to the School of Telecommunications in September 1990. This in-kind donation was the largest ever made through the College Foundation.

The college started a full-time day curriculum titled early childhood associate on the Harnett County Campus in September 1990 with 11 students. This was the fourth full-time day curriculum for the Harnett County Campus.

A publication titled Law of North Carolina issued by the State Board of Community Colleges states that:

Local administrative boards and local school boards may establish cooperative programs in the area they serve to provide for college courses to be offered to qualified high school students with college credits to be awarded to those high school students upon successful completion of the courses.

To be eligible to enroll in a Huskins Bill course, one must be: 16 years old, and a high school student; recommended by the principal of the public school and approved by the college president; enrolled in at least three high school courses; and making appropriate progress towards graduation.

Courses must be college level, and the students earn college credit. Huskins Bill classes may be regularly scheduled college classes, or special classes may be scheduled. Huskins Bill students are exempt from tuition.

The advantages of this program are: provides a program for selected high school students to participate in college-credit educational opportunities not otherwise available to them; advances the motivation and achievement of high school students; improves the equalization of opportunities among high schools throughout the state by offering college credit courses; and encourages high school students to utilize post-secondary opportunities as a means for pursuing lifelong educational goals.

Central Carolina Community College first made college-level courses available to high school students via the Huskins Bill in 1990, at

Jordan-Matthews High School in Chatham County. Fourteen students enrolled in selected electrical and electrical-related courses from the Industrial Maintenance curriculum.

Growth and opportunity have increased mighty-
ily, since the implementation of Huskins Bill
classes. Year 2000 fall semester class schedules

showed 74 classes from 12 curriculums at nine sites, in Chatham, Harnett, and Lee counties. Six hundred and thirty-three students were enrolled.

The following table lists curriculums from which courses were selected, counties in which classes were taught, and class sites during the 2000 fall semester:

TABLE IV
HUSKINS BILL CLASSES FALL 2000

CURRICULUM	LOCATION BY COUNTY	SITE OF CLASS
Automotive	Chatham	Pittsboro Campus
Broadcasting	Harnett	Triton High School
College Transfer	Chatham Chatham Chatham Harnett Lee	Chatham Central High School Pittsboro Campus Siler City Campus Harnett Campus Sanford Campus
Computer Hardware		
Troubleshooting/Repair	Chatham Harnett	Pittsboro Campus Harnett Campus
Cosmetology	Harnett Lee	Harnett Campus Lee Campus
Criminal Justice	Chatham Chatham Chatham	Chatham Central High School Jordan-Matthews High School Northwood High School
Drafting and Design	Chatham Chatham	Chatham Central High School Northwood High School
Early Childhood Education	Chatham Harnett Lee	Pittsboro Campus Triton High School Lee County Senior High School
Electronics	Lee	Sanford Campus
Facility Maintenance	Chatham Chatham	Sage Academy Siler City Campus
Industrial Maintenance	Lee	Sanford Campus
Machinist	Harnett	Harnett Campus

Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, president of the college, was elected a delegate to the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in December 1990. He was one of four delegates from North Carolina serving on the commission.

In 1966, Crom Lennon, president of the Sanford Chamber of Commerce, tapped Sam Bass to identify and assemble individuals and groups interested in a recreational center.

A group of interested people formed a non-profit Lee County Recreational Foundation, Inc. Hyatt Hammond and Associates of Asheboro drew plans for a center. Fifty acres of wooded land known as the Moses Snipes property on Bragg Street were optioned and later purchased. The O.T. Sloan Park is located on the property. The foundation launched a drive in 1969 to raise \$1,000,000. One hundred and three thousand dollars were raised during the drive. A few thousand dollars trickled in during the next few years.

The civic center idea was revived in 1978, and a scientific interest poll was conducted by North Carolina State University. The results of the study were released in December 1981. Results were very positive. Various groups continued to discuss a civic center.

In 1988 the college had 2,300 full-time students and no space for more than 50 people to assemble. Likewise, there was no space for the college's 160 employees to meet. Commencement exercises were held outside, and there was no space to teach the required physical education courses. These needs were consistent with the community's needs for a large multi-purpose meeting facility. In 1988 the college's Board of Trustees encouraged Dr. Joyner and the college staff to conceptualize a facility that could be used for trade shows and large gatherings, yet flexible enough to be used by small groups.

Under the leadership of Dr. Joyner, and a blue-ribbon citizen's advisory committee, and the assistance of Representative Dennis A. Wicker, an \$112,000 design grant was obtained. During the subsequent legislative session Representative Wicker secured a \$1.3 million construction grant through the Legislature, which was matched by a \$2 million grant from the Lee County Commissioners. Private donations with naming privileges for portions of the building were given through the College Foundation, enabling the completion of the first floor. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on December 6, 1989. The first level of the 37,400-square-foot, \$3.5 million building was occupied in May 1991. It contains a 1,500-seat auditorium/multipurpose room dividable into four meeting spaces, a large stage with dressing rooms, a catering kitchen, a 200-fixed-seat capacity auditorium and stage, an atrium lobby with concession facilities, three classrooms, a conference room, restrooms, and an office suite for the Small Business Assistance Center.

The property title to the 6.4 acres of land and the Lee County Civic Center was transferred to the college on December 16, 1994, when the debt was retired. The College Board of Trustees changed the name of the Civic Center to Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center on July 13, 1995. The second level had not been completed at this writing.

The advisory committee members who were responsible for planning and erecting the facility were Earl Barker, Garland Beale, Benjamin T.

Bullock, Cecil Cameron, William Cowan, Meigs Golden, William Horner, III, Douglas Johnson, Gilbert Matthews, Clyde Rhyne, William Stafford, Dennis A. Wicker, chair, Samuel Wornom, Glenn York, Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, and Lila Nielson.

The college trustees adopted the college's first smoking policy effective July 1, 1991. The policy permitted smoking in private offices and designated sites. Based on a survey of students, faculty, and staff conducted in February 1993, the Board of Trustees adopted a new smoking policy for all CCCC campuses. Effective June 3, 1993, the policy prohibited smoking in all buildings but allowed smoking outside, except in areas prohibited for safety reasons.

The Community College System implemented a system-wide uniform prefix and course numbering system for every curriculum during the summer of 1991.

Ron Miriello assumed the position as associate dean of Student Development Services on August 29, 1991. He became dean of Student Development Services in November 1993. He later received a title change to vice-president of Student Development Services on July 1, 1994.

In 1992, the Chatham County Campus became a partner in the National Workplace Literacy Grant Consortium. Consortium members were Central Carolina Community College, Alamance Community College, Piedmont Community College, and Randolph Community College, and textile companies Collins and Aikman and Burlington Industries.

The purpose of the consortium and resulting grant was to develop and implement a customized and innovative workplace literacy program to upgrade employees' basic literacy skills. New technology and management styles, such as cross training and teamwork, required employees to use skills not previously needed for success on the job. Therefore, literacy skills needed to be increased to help employees become more proficient on their jobs, be eligible for promotion, and complete their high school education.

Coordinator Annie Roach and Instructor Laura Coffee implemented this literacy program at the Collins and Aikman plant in Siler City. Four hundred and forty-five employees signed up for classes. See Chapter Seven History of Chatham County for further details.

At the request of the superintendent of Harnett Correctional Center, Martin McDade, Central Carolina Community College started an associate degree Business Administration curriculum for inmates of the Harnett Correctional Center in September 1990. Thirteen men graduated on June 8, 1992. Senator Elaine Marshall was the graduation speaker.

Carlton H. Bryan, Jr., was employed as the college's first full-time physical education instructor in August 1992. The college did not have a physical education facility; therefore, Bryan used county, city, public school, and private facilities to teach physical education courses.

Quality Assurance, a new curriculum for the college, was started in September 1992. It was offered on a part-time basis.

College Transfer courses were started on the Chatham County Campus in August 1992. Twenty-six students enrolled.

With Jay Norris as lead instructor, the college started a new associate degree curriculum, Social Services Associate, in September 1992 on the Lee County Campus. It was offered on the Pittsboro Campus from the fall of 1995 through the spring of 1998, at which time enrollment was not adequate to support major discipline classes. Related courses continue to be taught on that campus. Since the fall of 1999 the major area courses have been taught by interactive television, known as video conferencing, on the three county campuses. Graduates find employment with local, state, and federal government social service agencies.

In the fall of 1997 a similar curriculum in Human Services Technology was implemented. It trains people to work with populations in mental health, childcare, family services, social services, rehabilitation, corrections, and educational agencies.

Wanda Bray started a four-quarter Practical Nursing Education curriculum on the Chatham County Campus in September 1992. Graduates of this curriculum could transfer to the Associate Degree Nursing curriculum on the Lee County Campus, earn an associate degree in nursing, and become a registered nurse. This was the third full-time curriculum based on the Chatham County Campus.

Reginald Smith was appointed as the part-time coordinator of the Chatham County Small Business Assistance Business Center on December 1,

1992. He started the center on this date and operated it out of his office on the Pittsboro Campus. Leon Tongret became the director of the Small Business Assistance Center in April 2000.

An 8,000-square-foot, \$145,000 Lee County Campus maintenance building, located on the northern end of the campus, was occupied in December 1993. Myrick Construction from Biscoe, North Carolina, was the contractor. This was a shell building. Inside amenities were added later as funds became available.

Central Carolina Community College was selected as one of 24 community colleges and high schools in North Carolina to implement the Rural Entrepreneurship through Action Learning (REAL) program in May 1994. This program trains persons who plan to start a new business how to research, plan, set up, operate, and eventually own an economically viable business. The REAL program is operated through the Small Business Assistance Center in each county of the college's service area.

Diane Kannarr and Reginald Smith were the first certified REAL instructors. Kannarr continues to serve in this capacity. Smith, Small Business Assistance coordinator for Chatham County, taught in the program until his retirement. As of this writing, Karen Watts is the certified REAL instructor for Chatham County. Luther White, department chair of Business Technologies, is also a certified REAL instructor. Attorneys, bankers, certified public accountants, and insurance brokers are used as a support team to share their specific expertise with students as guest instructors.

Historically, REAL classes are taught during the fall semester. REAL was taught online during the spring 2001 semester. This was an effort to provide the training to those who could not regularly attend traditionally scheduled classes. There have been 175 graduates of the REAL program.

The college's first official planning and evaluation policy and team were established in July 1994, and revised in 1995 and 1997. This policy states that the College Planning Team would be composed of administrative supervisors, administrative support staff, faculty, clerical staff, extension coordinators, technicians, counselors, and housekeepers, with a maximum membership of 25. The policy states timelines and procedures for the team.

Central Carolina Community College was selected by the State Board of Community Colleges in 1994 to coordinate a \$102,000, two-year Developmental Education project in the areas of basic math, algebra, reading, and English. Its outstanding faculty and strong developmental program were major factors in CCCC being selected. The project started in July 1994. Forty percent of freshmen entering community colleges nationwide in 1993 were required to take one or more developmental courses prior to enrolling as full-time curriculum students.

Under the leadership of Marcia Bellamy, coordinator of the project, all developmental courses throughout the state were standardized; an intensive professional developmental training program was conducted; a student success tracking system was established; and an instructional resource document was assembled that included developmental textbooks, videotapes, and computer software.

After some renovations in the Learning Resource Center, the mailroom and campus printing services were moved, during the summer of 1994, from the Administration Building to the Media Department in the Learning Resource Center, and placed under the supervision of Jan Rider, director of Information and Marketing Services.

During the same summer a central supplies storeroom was created in a room in the Main Building to allow better storage, distribution, control, and accountability of supplies for instructional and administrative purposes.

The former 3,320-square-foot campus Maintenance Building was totally renovated into a Guided Studies facility. During the summer of 1994 Developmental Studies, the Tutorial Program, and the Skills Laboratory moved into the newly renovated building. This former campus maintenance and storage building, located in the center of the campus, was named the Guided Studies Building.

The space vacated by Guided Studies in the Learning Resource Center was renovated to house the Paralegal Law Library, four group study rooms, four offices, and two small storage rooms. At this writing two of the four offices are used by the College Foundation, one by a library technician, and one by the Library and Information Technology lead instructor.

Always reaching out to the total populace in its service area, the college started General Education Development (GED) classes for Hispanics in Chatham County in August 1994. At this writing GED classes for Hispanics are taught in each county of the service area.

At the August 1994 meeting, the Board of Trustees approved four major college-wide policies. They were: communicable disease policy, political activities of employees policy, salary determination policy, and sexual harassment policy.

An associate degree curriculum titled medical assisting was started on the Chatham County Campus by Kim Berkowitz in the fall of 1994. This program was expanded to the Harnett County Campus in September of 1995. Cecelia Patterson was the lead instructor for the Harnett section. She was appointed medical assisting lead instructor for the college in May 1998, when the curriculum was offered on all three campuses. The curriculum is accredited by the American Association of Medical Assistants.

The College Transfer curriculum, contracted with Campbell University, was expanded in August 1994 to include the associate in arts and associate in science degrees. This change permitted the college's name to be listed in documents mailed to public school counselors, which list all colleges offering College Transfer programs.

CCCC terminated its contract with Campbell University in the spring of 1996 and implemented its own General Education/Arts and Sciences curriculum in August 1996. In the fall of 1997 when the Community College System converted to the semester credit system, the college terminated the General Education/Arts and Sciences curriculum and implemented the Associate in Arts and Associate in Science curriculums.

Adapting to an ever-changing market place, the college changed the emphasis of the Business Computer Programming curriculum to Microcomputer Systems Technology in September 1994. Four-year baccalaureate graduates were filling the programmer job market. The college revised the curriculum to prepare graduates to work with or manage microcomputer information systems, rather than developing programs.

The Board of Trustee's committee structure was changed at the October 1994 meeting. The Building Committee and the Grounds Committee were combined into a Building and Grounds

Committee. A Student and Academic Support Services Committee was added. The Finance, Personnel, and Program committees remained unchanged.

In October 1994, CCCC implemented a tuition-free Human Resources Development (HRD) program directed by Phyllis Huff, a long-term college employee. This program provides short-term, pre-vocational training and counseling to help adults enter the work force or further their education and training.

This program focuses on training that teaches students how to find and keep a job, how to understand their assets and limitations, how to develop problem-solving and communication skills, how to develop a positive image, how to improve academic skills, and how to understand the dynamics of interpersonal relationships.

Home base for the program was originally on the main campus in Sanford. In 1999 it was moved to the Jonesboro Center, a satellite campus that is about three miles from the main campus. The HRD program was expanded to the Harnett County campus in June 1995, and to the Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc. facility in Pittsboro in November 1996.

Since 1994 the HRD program has trained an average of 300 students per year using part-time instructors, one computer laboratory, and three classrooms. Seventy-three percent of the enrollees complete the program and 63 percent either continue their education or enter the workforce.

The HRD program developed and has maintained regular contact and cooperative working relations with agencies that can refer persons to the program. The program has cooperative linkages with the Lee County JobLink Career Center, the Employment Security Commission, Lee County Department of Social Services, Johnston-Lee-Harnett Community Action, Vocational Rehabilitation, domestic violence and substance abuse programs, housing authorities, businesses and industries, and churches in the community.

Following the August 1994 retirement of Avron B. Upchurch, executive vice president and chief academic officer, Dr. Frances K. Andrews was selected in February 1995 to fill this position.

Nancy Turner replaced Dr. Andrews as dean of Liberal Arts, Communications, and Business in March 1995.

Renovation of the audiovisual room in the Learning Resource Center was completed in May 1995. This renovation was the first step in networking all campuses, thus allowing access to the computer system by all employees. The administrative computer was moved to this area. When the Information Technology Department was started in 1995, two persons staffed it. At this writing eight full-time and four part-time employees are assigned to the department. They are responsible for installation, maintenance, and repair of approximately 1,250 personal computers and the college-wide telephone system.

In its efforts to meet specific needs of the populace it is charged to serve, the college implemented in September 1995 a Sustainable Agriculture Program on the Pittsboro Campus. This program is unique to the Southeast. Harvey Harmon, a local organic grower, initiated the idea in September 1995. Offered under Continuing Education, the program quickly formed into a one-of-a-kind collaboration of farmers, Central Carolina Community College, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service-Chatham County Center, Carolina Farm Stewardship Association, American Livestock Breeds Conservancy, Rural Entrepreneurship through Action Learning Enterprises, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University, and North Carolina State University.

The Continuing Education Sustainable Agriculture Program is composed of five core and four elective courses, each carrying three Continuing Education units. Laboratories consist of a five-acre land laboratory and a seasonal greenhouse.

The program has had three coordinators since its inception. Harmon served as a part-time coordinator from September 12, 1995, through November 21, 1999. Tony Kleese shared the coordinatorship with Harmon from May 12, 1997, through December 12, 1999. Robin Kohanowich was appointed full-time coordinator on January 3, 2000.

In 1995, First Citizens Bank of Sanford sponsored the Instructor of the Year award. The recipient of the award receives a \$500 check, a plaque from First Citizens Bank, and an opportunity to compete for the State Board of Community Colleges Award for Excellence in Teaching. Faculty peers annually select the college's instructor of the year. Recipients from 1995-96 to the present are: Lisa Chapman, 1995-96, Biology; Nancy

Robinson, 1996-97, Veterinary Medical Technology; Matthew Garrett, 1997-98, Psychology; Clem Welch, 1998-99, English; Jane Strother, 1999-00, History; Melissa Staley, 2000-01, Mathematics; Willie Nixon, 2001-02, Criminal Justice.

William Preston Sellers was promoted from Engineering Technology department chair to dean of Engineering/Industrial/Health Programs on May 1, 1996. Steve Lympany was promoted from Laser Electro-Optics Technology lead instructor to department chair of the Engineering Technology Department on July 1, 1996.

Marcia Bellamy, then an eight-year employee of CCCC, replaced Joan Bowling on August 1, 1996, as staff development and instructional specialist. Prior to this Bellamy had served as director for a Developmental Education Project (DEP) for the North Carolina Community College System. While based on the Lee County Campus, she worked closely with all 58 community colleges in North Carolina. Prior to the DEP assignment she had served as a Guided Studies coordinator at CCCC for six years.

The 24,348-square-foot, \$2,699,453, two-story Classroom/Fitness Center was occupied on August 26, 1996, as the first multi-story building on the Lee County Campus. This building contains 12 faculty offices, a clerical suite, a conference room, four classrooms, two computer laboratories, an interactive television classroom, a fitness center (weight room), a gymnasium, and several storage areas.

A four-quarter Cosmetology curriculum was started on the Harnett County Campus in September 1996. Patricia Denton was named the lead instructor. Renovations were made to classrooms on the west end of the Continuing Education Building to meet the N.C. State Board of Cosmetic Arts requirement to house the Department of Cosmetology.

A new curriculum, Microcomputer Systems Technology, was started on the Lee County Campus in September 1996. This associate in applied science degree curriculum focuses on the installation and support of hardware and software, and troubleshooting network and computer problems. Later, this program received a name change to Information Systems Technology.

Regional articulation became the "catchword" in 1996. In an effort to eliminate program duplication among institutions of the Community College System, a college with a specific curriculum would provide the entire curriculum and award the degree. If another college wanted to offer the curriculum, it could offer the general education, related, and elective courses. Students pursuing a degree would enroll in major core courses at the college awarding the degree. Data in the chart below leads the writer to believe that students would not or could not travel to other colleges for core courses.

Central Carolina entered into seven regional articulation agreements and had terminated five of them as of this writing.

Program Articulated	Date Begun	Date Ended	Articulating College
Architectural Technology	1996	1999	Sandhills Community College
Civil Engineering Technology	1996	1998	Sandhills Community College
Computer Engineering Technology	1998	2001	Sandhills Community College
Electric Lineman Technology	1996		Nash Community College
Gerontology Concentration	1997	2000	Sandhills Community College
Speech-Language Pathology	1997		Fayetteville Technical Community College
Surveying	1996	1999	Sandhills Community College

An associate degree Dialysis Technician curriculum was started on the Chatham County Campus in December 1996, under direction of Kathy Berlin. The curriculum was terminated in August 1998, primarily because medical agencies employed untrained personnel, trained them, and paid them minimum wage-salaries, leaving no incentive

to seek a diploma or a degree from the Dialysis Technician curriculum.

The second building on the Pittsboro Campus, a 21,000-square-foot, \$1,814,403 facility known as the Health/Small Business Building, was occupied in December 1996. Funds for this building were received from a 1994 state construction bond referendum. This two-story facility contains

spaces for an expanded Small Business Assistance Center; Practical Nurse Education, Medical Assisting, Dialysis Technician, and other allied health programs; two computer laboratories; Guided Studies; a science laboratory; a multipurpose room; a conference room; three classrooms; 14 offices; and a clerical workroom.

On January 27, 1997, the trustees approved a shared government policy that assured faculty and other employees that they could be vitally involved in planning the necessary process for the short-term strategic functions of the college and its long-term direction. Faculty members are to have a clear voice in the matters of curriculum and academic policy development.

The college renumbered the buildings and classrooms on all campuses in the spring of 1997 to improve the appearance of the signage and to bring the college in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act regulations.

The college hosted a reaffirmation committee from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools from April 14-17, 1997. This committee reaffirmed the college's accreditation for another 10 years.

The State Board of Community College's decision, in April 1995, to convert to the semester system brought major changes throughout the system. The North Carolina Community College System had operated on the quarter system since its inception in 1962. The State Board moved ahead with its "re-engineering" initiative, a plan to standardize all courses offered on every campus in the system. The "re-engineering" gave consistency to course titles, course numbers, and course descriptions, reduced course redundancy, and expedited credit transfer to four-year colleges and universities. The semester system was implemented statewide during the summer semester of 1997.

The change to the semester system did not allow two-year vocational diploma curriculums. Industrial Plant Maintenance became an associate-degree curriculum with a title change to Industrial Maintenance Technology, under the direction of lead instructor Larry Thomas.

The two-year diploma Tool and Die curriculum became Machining Technology, with a concentration in Tool, Die, and Mold Making under the direction of lead instructor Robert Brown.

Graduates of both curriculums are awarded A.A.S. degrees.

Distance education at Central Carolina Community College offered an alternative way to earn a college degree. In September 1980, a consortium of North Carolina community colleges ventured into the teaching medium of telecourses. A very limited number of credit courses was aired over WUNC-TV, the University of North Carolina television station. Central Carolina enrolled 80 students in Introduction to Data Processing in the fall quarter of 1980. Additional courses were added each quarter. Enrollment peaked and fell. In 1984 the college withdrew from the consortium and ceased offering telecourses.

Telecourse students paid regular tuition, plus a \$15 fee per course to producers of the program. In 1992, the college again became involved in distance-education courses. Fifty students were enrolled in the fall quarter of 1992. The college again ceased to offer distance-education courses in the spring of 1993.

During the fall of 1995, the college used a systematic approach to develop a quality distance-education program. An advisory committee was appointed, and a survey was conducted to determine interest in enrolling in distance-education courses.

Distance-education students had the option to enroll in telecourses, online courses, cassette courses, or multi-format courses. Eighty students enrolled in four classes during the spring quarter of 1997, and 400 students enrolled during the 1997-98 school year. Distance education was on its way. Eight hundred and ninety-three students (unduplicated headcount) were enrolled in 56 classes during the 2000 fall semester.

All distance-education students, except online and multi-format students, were required to come onto the campus for registration, orientation, and mid-term and final examinations. The mid-term and final examinations were the same type as those administered to students enrolled in traditional courses. Thus far, telecourse students have earned an average grade point average of 2.9 compared to 2.67 for traditional students.

Distance-education students pay the same tuition as traditional students plus a \$20 distance-education fee that is used to pay licensure and copyright fees to producers and distributors. Distance-education courses are assigned to faculty as

a part of their regular teaching load. Students' assignments are submitted to the faculty by e-mail, fax, regular mail, or at campus drop-sites.

Jane B. Strother was appointed coordinator of distance education and weekend college programs on July 1, 1999, a position in which she continues to serve.

At this writing, Central Carolina Community College has the third highest distance-education enrollment when compared to its peer institutions. In addition to taking individual courses, students may earn an associate in applied science degree in Business Administration, Library and Information Technology, and an associate in arts degree fully transferable to all 16 universities in the University of North Carolina system and to many private colleges and universities through distance-education.

As the healthcare industry moved toward a computer-based record, CCCC responded to its needs. Recognizing that physicians and other healthcare professionals use state-of-the-art electronic transmission methods to dictate highly technical information summarizing patient care, CCCC started a Medical Transcription curriculum. This two-semester, part-time curriculum started in August 1997.

During the summer of 2001 CCCC partnered with MedQuist, Inc., to expand the existing course offerings to three semesters, including a 240-hour co-op work experience. This three-semester certificate curriculum provides the knowledge and skills to achieve a high level of proficiency in transcribing dictation from physicians and other health professionals. With proper computer equipment, graduates may work in a work site or in their homes.

MedQuist, Inc., located in the Research Triangle Park, concentrates solely on the medical transcription industry. As a result of the Partnership in Education relationship between MedQuist and CCCC, for students who successfully complete the program, meet MedQuist proficiency standards, and become MedQuist employees, MedQuist will provide 100 percent tuition reimbursement.

In August 1997 the college leased the Dunn Beauty Institute, Inc., and started a Cosmetology curriculum in Dunn, with Mrs. Cecilia Pate as the instructor. This curriculum moved to a new leased facility at 1733 Cumberland Street in the Dunn Plaza Shopping Center in March 2001. As of March 2001, there were two cosmetology-training

sites in Harnett County, the campus site and the Dunn Plaza Shopping Center site.

Occasionally a new curriculum starts as a Continuing Education offering. Such was the case with the one-semester Manicuring/Nail Technology curriculum. Manicuring started as a 150-hour Continuing Education course in 1996. The State Board of Community Colleges subsequently approved it as a curriculum offering at CCCC. The college started the curriculum in August 1997. It comes under the umbrella of the Department of Cosmetology.

Under the leadership of Jan Rider, director of Information and Marketing, the college went online with its web site on August 29, 1997. The web contains information about the college such as the catalog, class schedules, and archives of the previous year's news article, library information, and access to distance-education materials for distance-education students. Students may make applications online to attend the college. It is the number one source of information for prospective students, receiving over 3,000 visits per week. The web site address is www.cccc.org.

Who outside the field of medicine knows what a phlebotomist does? (He or she draws or extracts blood for medical purposes.) Jane Alderson, director of Continuing Education, Lee County Campus, started the first phlebotomy program on the Lee County Campus in September 1993. Paul Spivey, director of Laboratory Services at Central Carolina Hospital, was the first instructor. He was assisted by Darlene B. Bryant. This 200-hour course (110 hours classroom and 90 hours externship) was conducted one to two times per year until January 1998, when it expanded to the Harnett County Campus under the direction of Lenwood Royals, director of Continuing Education and Occupational Extension. Part-time instructors were used until Judy Ramsey was employed as the first full-time instructor on April 1, 2000. Ramsey worked out of the Harnett County Campus.

Affiliating agencies through which the externships are completed are the V.A. Hospital in Fayetteville, Betsy Johnson Memorial Hospital in Dunn, Good Hope Hospital in Erwin, and nursing homes. The V.A. Hospital trains most of the phlebotomy externs.

Graduates may sit for a certification examination administered by the American Society of Phlebotomy Technicians. Ninety-eight percent of

those completing the required course work sit for the certification exam. Harnett County Campus graduates have a 100 percent pass rate.

With the ever-increasing need to provide support services to the broad spectrum of information systems, CCCC started a five-semester associate degree curriculum titled Network Administration and Support in August 1998. Ben L. Johnson, Jr., is the lead instructor. This curriculum prepares students to install and support networks. Graduates find employment as microcomputer support specialists, network control operators, communications technician/analysts, network/computer consultants, and information systems specialists.

In its ceaseless effort to provide quality graduates for local and statewide industry, the college started investigating the possibility of training bio-process manufacturing technicians, a highly specialized occupation, in early 1996. Under the leadership of Dean Lisa Chapman, and with the assistance of an advisory committee and the North Carolina Biotechnology Center, an associate degree curriculum, titled Bioprocess Manufacturing Technology, was developed. The North Carolina Board of Community Colleges approved it on February 20, 1998. The first students enrolled in August of 1998. This is the only Bioprocess Manufacturing Technology curriculum in North Carolina. It is designed to prepare individuals to work as process operators in biological products manufacturing, (e.g. vaccines, enzymes, environmental management products, foods, and other agricultural products, and diagnostics). Mrs. Susan H. Poindexter is the lead instructor.

Members of the advisory committee are Wendell Allen, director of Biotechnology, Department of Biology, East Carolina University; George Baumbach, staff scientist, Bayer Corporation; Susan Blanchard, associate professor, Biological and Agricultural Engineering, North Carolina State University; Dena Bradham, Science Department chair, Triton Senior High School; Suzette Bradham, Quality Assurance associate, Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines; Robert De Luca, president, Temporary Tech Corporation; Lois Dinterman, manager, Fermentation, Corning Bio, Inc.; Jinger Gibson, manager, Human Resources, Biogen; Bruce Kaylos, plant manager, Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines; Kathleen Kennedy, manager, Education and Training Programs, North Carolina Biotech; Frank Kohn, director of manufacturing, Wyeth-

Lederle Vaccines; Adrienne Massey, vice president, Education and Training Programs, North Carolina Biotech; Jaylynn McDonald, biology teacher, Lee Senior High School; Mike Pittman, program consultant, North Carolina Community College System; Shawn Powell, manager, Human Resources, Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines; Laura Privalle, senior regulatory scientist, CIBA Agriculture Biotech; Susan Rodgers, group leader, Chemistry Laboratory, Novo Nordish Biochem; Michael Rouse, fermentation production supervisor, Novo Nordish Biochem; Michael Ulrich, associate professor, Department of Biology, Elon College; and Carmen Wagner, director QA/QC and Tech Services, Wyeth-Lederle Vaccines.

A new curriculum, Human Resource Management, was started in August 1998. This associate-degree curriculum trains persons to be generalists and specialists in administering, training, and managing human resources in a variety of areas. Part-time instructors taught this curriculum until George T. Clayton was employed as the first full-time Human Resources Management instructor in August 2000.

Using \$1 million from the 1994 statewide construction bond issue and a \$1 million match from Harnett County, the college constructed a 20,540-square-foot, \$2,113,886 building on the Harnett County Campus. It was occupied in September 1998. On Sunday, November 15, 1998, the building was officially dedicated and named the Sam R. Miriello Administration and Classroom Building.

This single-story building contains an administrative suite of five offices, a conference room, a reception area, and a materials reproduction/workroom. The instructional area contains six classrooms, three computer laboratories, four faculty offices, a bookstore, a 200-seat multipurpose room, an interactive television classroom, a Guided Studies laboratory supported with a testing room, three offices, three private study rooms, a group study room, and a records room.

For the first time in eight years, students and staff were able to get a hot meal on the Lee County Campus in March 1999. The college discontinued its hot food service in 1991 because it was not self-supporting. The trend to more full-time and fewer part-time students contributed to the reinstatement of hot food service. This service is contracted with Triangle Vending, Inc., a Sanford company.

Providing education, training, and services to its students has always been a priority for the college. In April 1999, the college opened a Career Center that was designed to serve prospective students, current students, and graduates. The Career Center provides career search capabilities and resources through computer technology. Career inventories, information on careers, and specifics about the required abilities to be successful in selected careers are provided as assistance to students in selecting a major area of study. Resources and staff are available to assist students with résumé writing and interviewing skills. To provide space for this vital student assistance program, the student game room (13'6"x 38') was closed and renovated into an office and Career Center Laboratory.

The Community College System was not funded for Community Services courses for the year 1999-2000, but could spend carryover funds for the courses. Once the carryover funds were expended, the courses became self-supporting; therefore, senior citizens had to pay the self-supporting tuition. Before that, senior citizens enrolled free of charge in any extension course. The college implemented a self-supporting class fee policy in May 2000.

Based on comparative numerical data from the Department of Community Colleges, in 1999 CCCC rated second in basic skills; third in distance education; fourth in the number of students awarded degrees, diplomas or certificates; and eighth in overall size in North Carolina Community College System.

The Hispanic population in the college's service area increased rapidly during the mid and late 1990s. Sensing the need for Hispanics to speak English and those who employ or work with Hispanics to speak Spanish, the college employed James A. Wright, Jr., as an English as a second language (ESL) recruiter/counselor in July 1999.

Wright's assignment was to visit Hispanics and inform them about ways the college could assist them to learn English and train for an occupation, work with employers of Hispanics to encourage them and those who supervise Hispanics to learn at least conversational Spanish, and to provide Spanish classes.

In July 1999, CCCC's School of Telecommunications became the only certification-training center in North Carolina for Building Industry

Consulting Services International (BICSI). The School of Telecommunications, using BICSI-certified instructors, trains students to design and install telecommunications wiring in commercial and multi-family dwellings that includes voice, data, and video technologies.

BICSI is an international, not-for-profit telecommunication association founded to serve and support the telecommunications industry. The first BICSI certified instructor at CCCC was Janet L. Gresham, followed by the late Jerry A. Ellis, Dennis W. Norris, and Dyson G. Booth. When Gresham was certified, she was one of three women certified as BICSI instructors in America.

As enrollment continued to increase, the college leased from the Lee County Board of Education the vacated Jonesboro Elementary School, located at 400 Cox Mill Road. The three-year lease began July 1, 1999, and will terminate or be renewed June 30, 2002. This site is known as the Jonesboro Center.

During the summer of 1999, renovations of the heating system, rest rooms, chalkboards, and painting cost approximately \$125,000. The Board of Education retained the cafeteria, kitchen, and gymnasium. The college uses the office suite and 27 classrooms, in which to teach Adult Basic Education, Adult High School, General Education Development, English as a second language, Human Resource Development, emergency medical training, computer classes, and general classes in Continuing Education. The college occupied the Jonesboro Center in August 1999.

Dr. Matthew S. Garrett, former dean of Student Development Services and psychology instructor, was named executive vice-president and chief academic officer on October 1, 1999. He replaced Dr. Frances K. Andrews, who retired.

Many occupations and specific job skills require state and national certification. Often people must travel great distances to a designated test site to sit for certification examinations. CCCC has done and continues to do all it can to make learning and the acquisition of special certification as convenient as possible to its students and graduates.

In October 1999, the North Carolina State Board of Cosmetic Art Examiners designated CCCC a LaserGrade Computer Testing Center for graduates of the Cosmetology, Manicure, and Esthetics curriculums who did not pass all sections of

the written examination on the first sitting. CCCC is also a testing site for the practical and written certification examinations in these three occupations.

CCCC was designated in February 2001 as a National Technology Certification Testing Center. The certifying agencies and their testing emphases are listed below:

CompTia	
A+	
Network+	
I-Net+	
Server+	
NIVO	
MOUS-Access	
MOUS -Word	
MOUS -Excel	
Prometric	
CISCO	
CIW	
NORTEL	

Testing is accomplished through the Academic Assistance Center located in the Guided Studies building. All test proctors must be certified by passing the National Testing Administrator Examination.

Under the leadership of Walter Person, a diploma-level Information Systems Technology curriculum was started on the Chatham County campus in January 2000.

On May 2, 2000, the voters of Lee County voted against a \$4.3-million bond referendum for the college and a \$25.7-million bond referendum for the public schools of Lee County. The college's bond vote failed 55 percent against and 45 percent for. A well-financed opposition effort against the bonds led to the defeat of both issues.

After 32 years of use, all studios in the Radio Broadcasting laboratory received a total cosmetic renovation in the spring of 2000. On-air equipment was upgraded with Internet access.

An automatic teller machine provided by the State Employees Credit Union was opened for use in the early summer of 2000. It is located on the Lee County Campus near the civic center.

A new telephone system for the Lee County campus was installed in July 2000.

According to data collected by the University of North Carolina System, for the 1999-2000 school year, college transfer students from CCCC earned a grade-point average of 3.0, or a "B" aver-

age, for all courses taken during their first year at the senior institutions. Students who started as freshmen on the UNC System campuses earned a grade point average of 2.74. This has been the trend since the University of North Carolina System started providing these data.

The Lee County Campus library received two grants from the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) totaling \$58,615 in the fall of 1999. The grants were used to equip a networked classroom in what had been the periodical and reading area of the library. This classroom contains 23 computers and serves as an open Internet laboratory when not being used for the library classes. Specific classes and groups of students are taught how to conduct research using the Internet. The networked classroom became operable during the summer of 2000. The college received two other grants from LSTA, totaling \$19,755, in 1997 and 1998, to purchase computers for the libraries on each county campus.

To enhance students' employment opportunities in the expanding computer and electronic fields, CCCC started a five-semester associate degree curriculum in Computer Engineering Technology, in August 2000. Graduates are qualified to install, service, and maintain computers, computer peripherals, networks, microprocessor-based systems, and computer-controlled equipment. Steve S. Lympany, department chair of Engineering Technologies, is the lead instructor.

Computers and their software have become disseminators of massive amounts of information about anything that one wishes to share. Realizing the need for trained people to design, set up, and maintain websites for the Internet, CCCC started a five-semester associate degree curriculum titled Internet Technologies in August 2000. Wayne L. Adkins is the lead instructor.

Central Carolina Community College ended the era of flipping through trays of dusty, tattered cards in the library's card catalog, in search of an elusive book, in 1983, when its library holdings were placed on machine-readable microfiche. In 1987, CCCC transferred its library holdings to a Dynix Automated Library System via computer.

As the library became automated, it became difficult to employ library technicians who were knowledgeable in library technology. The lack of library technicians to meet the needs of a modern automated library brought about the genesis of the

new associate in applied science degree in Library Information Technology.

Linda Stone, director of library services at CCCC, and Felicity Callis, librarian at CCCC, researched the possibilities for the curriculum. Callis developed the first online library course. Ellen Dickey was selected as the lead instructor on August 1, 2000. Dickey developed the remaining online library courses. The college enrolled its first online library and information technology students during the 2000 fall semester.

The library and information technology curriculum is the only such curriculum in North Carolina and is taught online statewide. All online library courses are taught by CCCC. All other courses may be taken at a local community college and then transferred to CCCC. Students may take them by distance education through CCCC. A required internship is administrated by CCCC and may be completed with an approved agency in the student's local community. A student may complete the entire curriculum without entering the campus of CCCC.

Persons serving on the original advisory committee were Carolyn Argentati, North Carolina State University Libraries; Barbara Best-Nichols, Reichold Corporate headquarters; Felicity Callis, Central Carolina Community College; Melanie Collins, Harnett Public Library; Pam Doyle, North Carolina Community College System; Ronnie Faulkner, Campbell University; Barbara Garcia, Chatham County Wren Memorial Library; Linda Higgins, Lee County Schools; Frances Lampley, Project Enlightenment; Mari Marsh, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Michael Matochik, Lee County Public Library; Ann McCormick, Harnett County Schools; Mary Lee Moore, Chatham County Schools; Linda Stone, Central Carolina Community College; and Luella Teuton, Sandhills Community College.

A \$278,367 first-phase renovation of the Siler City Campus facility was completed in August 2000.

The automotive shop on the Chatham County Campus was renovated in the summer of 2000 to include a third instructional bay, featuring a lift and a third overhead door. This expansion was necessary to accommodate the increased number of high school students enrolled under the Huskins Bill.

Interest in pottery has been quite strong in Chatham County. The former kitchen area of the Henry Siler campus was renovated and converted into a 500-square-foot Continuing Education pottery laboratory, which was occupied in the fall of 2000. Three kilns and nine potter's wheels (one handicapped accessible) are in the laboratory.

The Chatham County Council on Aging acquired three grants totaling \$30,000 to build a one-mile public walking trail on the Pittsboro campus. The trail was opened to the public in October 2000.

On October 22, 2000, the High Tech Building on the Harnett County Campus was renamed the Bob R. Etheridge Advanced Technology Building. Etheridge was instrumental in acquiring state funding for the construction of this building.

A \$3.1 billion statewide higher education bond referendum was passed on November 7, 2000. The Community College System received \$600 million for reparation, renovation, and construction. CCCC received a total of \$13,902,294. The Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro was allocated \$447,158 for new construction and \$437,768 for reparation and renovation, for a total of \$884,926. The Siler City Campus was allocated \$180,647 for new construction. The total Chatham County allocation was \$1,065,573. This requires a \$531,910 allocation by the county.

Harnett County was allocated \$3,142,702 for new construction and \$437,767 for reparation and renovation, for a total of \$3,580,469. No allocation by the county was required.

The Lee County Campus was allocated \$7,648,795 for new construction and \$875,535 for reparation and renovation, for a total of \$8,524,330. A \$4,314,072 local allocation is required. The School of Telecommunications, located in Lee County, was allocated \$731,923 for new construction, with a required local allocation of \$673,190.

Including allocations from bonds and required local matches, CCCC will eventually be able to expend \$19,421,466 as a result of the November 7, 2000, statewide bond vote.

Harnett County received an economic shock when Swift Textiles, Inc., closed its Erwin operation in December 2000, terminating 750 employees. Swift Textiles, Inc., started as Erwin Cotton Mills Company in 1903. Erwin Cotton Mills Company had a name and owner metamorphosis

to Erwin Mills, Burlington Industries, to Swift Textiles, Inc., and was known as the "Denim Capital of the World." Peak employment was 2,000 during the early 80s prior to a total automation of its facilities.

In October 2000, CCCC provided counselors on all three shifts to counsel with groups of employees, on a voluntary basis, about education and retraining opportunities the college could provide. Classes for former Swift employees started in January 2001.

The college continues to have a major role in retraining former Swift Textiles, Inc., employees for new occupations. From that dark day in December 2000 to this writing, 175 former employees have enrolled in curriculum classes, and 70 have enrolled in Adult Basic Education and occupational extension classes. This is an ongoing operation at this writing.

A special appropriation of \$750,000 was received from the state in October 1999 for the purchase of the old Sanford/Lee County Airport. The title to the 101.37 acres was transferred to the college August 14, 1999. Renovation of the hangars was completed in January 2001. The college occupied the facilities in February 2001. This is a Regional Emergency Services Training Center for all facets of law enforcement, fire service, emergency medical services, and rescue services. Landis Phillips is the director of the center. It is located on Airport Road, just off N.C. Highway 78 between the CSX Railroad and Fire Tower Road in Lee County. Funds from the May 7, 2000, higher education bond vote will provide for developing this site.

Through a partnership with the National Guard, Room 102 of the Bell Building was equipped as a video teleconferencing laboratory with state-of-the-art computer equipment. There

are 18 computer stations. The equipment was provided and maintained by the National Guard. The new laboratory was released for college use in June 2001. The college uses the laboratory day and night. The Guard has access on weekends and has agreed to schedule around the college's schedule, except in a national emergency.

Since its beginning, the college has not had a main entrance to the campus. It has had a series of entrance and exit driveways. In April 1997, the trustees voted to create a main entrance and establish a logical traffic flow to enter and exit the campus. This project was structurally completed in the late spring of 2001. This main entrance enters the campus from Kelly Drive at the open mall area between the Learning Resource Center and the Bell Building.

Military personnel from Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base have had a positive impact on telecommunications enrollment. These military bases are located about 25 miles from the Lee County Campus. The County of Harnett made available for the college's use a 3,960 square-foot facility located on N.C. Highway 27, five-tenths mile east of N.C. Highway 87 South. It is 12 miles north of Fort Bragg. The West Harnett Center was occupied on August 13, 2001.

The college acquired a \$400,000 competitive grant from state reserve funds, through the North Carolina Community College System, to renovate the facility, purchase equipment and supplies, and employ a site administrator, a receptionist, and two instructors.

The facility contains a telecommunications laboratory totaling 1,440 square feet. The remaining 2,520 square feet are used as a computer laboratory and a General Educational Development multipurpose classroom. Polly Bouldin manages this facility.

CHAPTER FOUR

Curriculums Offered

The original concept for curriculum development was to determine a training need, develop a curriculum to meet the training need, fulfill the need on a temporary or continuing basis, and if temporary, terminate the curriculum and move on to capture another training need.

When a potential training need was identified, research was conducted to determine the job market and enrollment potential. If research in both categories was positive, an advisory committee of prospective employers was assembled to develop a curriculum. Approval was sought from the college curriculum committee, the college's Board of Trustees, and the State Board of Education. Later the State Board of Community Colleges became the approving agency. Advisory committees continue to serve as advisors to individual curriculums.

Once the job market or the source of students ceases to support a curriculum, it is terminated, first with permission of the local Board of Trustees, then the State Board of Community Colleges.

The exceptions to this process were the first seven curriculums implemented by Lee County Industrial Education Center. Based on statewide need, the Industrial Education Center was designed to house the curriculums that were initially started, including Agricultural Business, Automotive Mechanics, Air Conditioning/Refrigeration, Electronics, Drafting and Design, Machine Shop, and Practical Nursing. These original programs did not require local supporting research. Of the original seven curriculums, Agricultural business and Air Conditioning/Refrigeration have been terminated. The other five continue in some form.

Table V shows that as the College and the Community College System evolved, the length of curriculums and the names and awards granted have changed. This table will show that some curriculums have been terminated because job oppor-

tunities or the source of students has ceased. This table contains all curriculums offered by the college through this writing. All certificate programs are not listed, since most of them are subsets of a curriculum.

This table lists instructional divisions; curriculums in that division; the date the curriculum was started; the date the curriculum was terminated, if it was; the length of the curriculum by quarter or semester, as appropriate; the credential awarded; and comments for clarity. It is obvious that the college believed in and followed the original concept, a concept that still drives the college today. As the college has continuously evaluated its mission, its service area needs, and its curriculum offerings, it has revised, added, and terminated programs.

All curriculum programs are classified as College Transfer, Technical, or Vocational.

College Transfer Curriculums consist of planned academic curriculum programs leading to an Associate in Arts (A.A.), Associate in Fine Arts (A.F.A.), or an Associate in Science (A.S.) Degree and are designed to allow for transfer to senior colleges.

Technical Curriculums are designed to prepare individuals for employment. The completion of a technical curriculum leads to an associate in applied science (A.A.S.) degree. These curriculums involve the application of scientific principles in research, design, development, production, distribution or service.

Vocational Curriculums consist of a series of courses that are designed to prepare an individual for employment in a specific occupation. These curriculums consist of a sequence of courses that can generally be completed by a full-time student in one year or less. Successful completion of a vocational curriculum program leads to a diploma.

TABLE V

CURRICULUM PROGRAM DIVISIONS AND CURRICULUMS		Date Started	Date Terminated	Length Quarter Sem	Credential Awarded at Start	Comments For Clarity
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES						
Agriculture Business Technology	Sep-1963	Jun-1971	6 Quarters	A.A.S. Degree		
Agriculture Research Technology	Sep-1968	Jun-1971	6 Quarters	A.A.S. Degree		
Agriculture Science and Mechanization	Sep-1972	Dec-1983	6 Quarters	A.A.S. Degree		Known as Veteran Farmer Training Program
Agriculture Science Technology	Sep-1977	Oct-1984	6 Quarters	A.A.S. Degree		
ARTS & SCIENCES						
ASSOCIATE IN GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREE	Sep-1970	Aug-1996	4 Sem	A.G.E. Degree	Contracted with Campbell University through 1996	
GENERAL EDUCATION/ARTS AND SCIENCES	Aug-1996	Aug-1997	4 Sem	A.G.E. Degree	CCCC program	
ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE						
Pre-Business Administration	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Business Education and Marketing Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Criminal Justice	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Elementary Education, Middle Grades Education and Special Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-English	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-English Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-History Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Nursing	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Physical Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Political Science	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Psychology	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Social Science, Secondary Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Social Work	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Sociology	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
Pre-Speech/Communication	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A. Degree		
ASSOCIATE IN SCIENCE DEGREE						
Pre-Biology and Biology Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.S. Degree		
Pre-Chemistry Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.S. Degree		
Pre-Engineering	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.S. Degree		
Pre-Mathematics Education	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.S. Degree		

ACCOUNTING		Sep-1975	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Converted to semester 1997
Accounting Diploma		Aug-1997	2 Sem	Diploma	Part-time evening program
Accounts Payable Accounts Receivable		Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate	Part-time evening program
Income Tax Preparer		Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate	Part-time evening program
Payroll Accounting Clerk		Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate	Part-time evening program
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION					
Business Administration	Sep-1966	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Converted to semester 1997	
Banking and Finance	May-1973	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Offered as a part time evening only	
Fashion Merchandising and Marketing	Sep-1988	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree		
Human Resource Management	Aug-1988	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree		
Industrial Management Technology	Sep-1973	Aug-1996	9 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Offered only at night
Industrial Management Diploma	Sept-1990	Aug-1996	6 Qtrs	Diploma	Offered only at night
Industrial Management Certificate	Sep-1990	Aug-1996	4 Qtrs	Certificate	Offered only at night
Marketing and Retailing	Sep-1994	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Converted to semester 1997	
Customer Service	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate	Part-time only	
Operations Management	Sep-1996	9 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Night offering only-converted to 7 semesters 1997	
Operations Management Diploma	Sep-1996	6 Qtrs	Diploma	Night offering only-converted to 5 semesters 1997	
Operations Management Certificate	Sep-1996	4 Qtrs	Certificate	Night offering only-converted to 3 semesters 1997	
COMPUTER PROGRAMMING					
Business Computer Programming	Sep-1986	7 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Name changed to Computer Programming	
Computer Programming	Aug-1997	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Converted to Semester 1997	
COBOL Certificate	Aug-1988	2 Sem	Certificate		
DBQ Certificate	Aug-1998	2 Sem	Certificate		
Data Processing	Mar-1981	Sep-1986	7 Qtrs	A.S.S. Degree	Name changed to Business Computer Programming 1986
Information System Technology (Programming) Concentration	Aug-1997	Aug-1999	5 Sem	A.S.S. Degree	Replaced Business Computer Programming (name change)
Programming Languages Certificate	Aug-1997	Aug-1998	3 Sem	Certificate	Replaced with COBOL & RPG Certificates
INFORMATION SYSTEMS					
Information Systems Technology/Network (Administration and Support concentration)	Aug-1998	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree		
Information Systems Technology	Aug-1997	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Replaced Microcomputer Systems Technology	
					Program converted to semester 1997

Information Systems, Hardware/Software	Aug-1997	3 Sem	Diploma	Part-time offering
Microcomputer Applications	Aug-1996	2 Sem	Certificate	
Microcomputer Applications	Aug-1997	7 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree	
Microcomputer Applications	Aug-1998	4 Qtrs	Certificate	Part-time offering
Microcomputer Business Application Certificate	Aug-1998	2 Sem	Certificate	Part-time offering
Microcomputer Systems Technology	Sep-1996	7 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree	Name changed to Information Systems Technology
OFFICE SYSTEMS				
Administrative Office Technology	Sep-1990	Aug-1997	6 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree
General Office (Technical Specialty)	Sep-1980	Aug-1997	4 Qtrs	Diploma
Office Systems Technology	Aug-1997		5 Sem	A.A.S.Degree
Office Systems Technology Diploma	Aug-1997		3 Sem	Diploma
Office Systems Technology" Information & Word Proc	Aug-1997		2 Sem	Certificate
Medical Office Technology	Sep-1990	Aug-1997	6 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree
Office Systems: Legal Concentration	Aug-1997		5 Sem	A.A.S.Degree
Office Machines: Legal Machine Transcription	Aug-1997		2 Sem	Certificate
Medical Office Administration	Aug-1997		5 Sem	A.A.S.Degree
Medical Machine Transcription	Aug-1997		2 Sem	Certificate
Receptionist	Aug-1997		2 Sem	Certificate
Technical Communications	Aug-1999		2 Sem	Certificate
Secretarial Science: Executive, Legal, Medical	Sep-1970	Aug-1999	6 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree
Word Processing	Sep-1996	Aug-1997	3 Qtrs	Certificate
PARALEGAL TECHNOLOGY				
Paralegal Technology	Sep-1973		7 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree
Legal Research Certificate	Aug-1997		2 Sem	Certificate
Paralegal Technology Diploma	Aug-1997		3 Sem	Diploma
REAL ESTATE				
Real Estate Technology	Sep-1974	Aug-1991	6 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree
Real Estate Certificate	Aug-1999		2 Sem	Certificate

COMMERCIAL AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES						
Broadcasting Production Technology	Aug- 1997	5 Sem	A A.S.Degree	Replaces Radio/TV Broadcasting Technology		
Radio-TV Broadcasting	Sep- 1992	4 Qtrs	Diploma	Name changed to Radio/TV Broadcasting Technology		
Radio-TV Broadcasting Technology	Sep- 1992	Aug- 1997	8 Qtrs	A A.S.Degree	Students could complete 4 Qtrs of Radio or TV or both.	
Radio Broadcasting Production Technology	Aug- 1997	3 Sem	Diploma	4 Qtrs = Diploma = 8 Qtrs= A.A.S.Degree		
Radio and Television Production Technology	Sep- 1990	Aug- 1997	4 Qtrs	Diploma	Name changed to Broadcasting Production Technology 1997	
Television Broadcasting Production Technology	Aug- 1997	3 Sem	Diploma			
Video Production Certificate	Aug- 1997	2 Sem	Certificate	Part-time		
Commercial Art & Advertising Design	Sep- 1972	Sep- 1974	6 Qtrs	A A.S.Degree		
CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES						
Carpentry Fundamentals	Apr- 1990	Aug- 1996	1 Qtr	Certificate	Program transferred to Wayne Community College	
Electric Lineman	Sep- 1965	Sep- 1970	3 Qtrs	Certificate		
Electric Lineman Technology	Aug- 1998		4 Sem	A A.S. Degree	Regional Articulation with Nash Community College	
Electrician's Helper	Sep- 1992	Sep- 1996	1 Qtr	Certificate		
ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES						
Architectural Technology	Aug- 1996	Aug- 1999	7 Qtrs	A A.S.Degree	Regional Articulation with Sandhills Community College	
Civil Engineering	Sep- 1996	Aug- 1998	7 Qtrs	A A.S.Degree	Regional Articulation with Sandhills Community College	
Computer Engineering Technology	Aug- 1998		5 Sem	A A.S.Degree	Regional Articulation with Sandhills Community College	
Computer Graphics	Sep- 1994	Jun- 1997	1 Qtr	Certificate		
Design and Manufacturing	Sep- 1963	Sep- 1968	6 Qtrs	Diploma	A.A.S. Degree awarded 1967	
ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY						
Electronics	Sep- 1963	Sep- 1968	6 Qtrs	Diploma	A A.S. Degree awarded 1967	
Electronics Technology	Sep- 1968	Sep- 1975	6 Qtrs	A A.S.Degree	Name changed-7 Qtrs 1970	
Electronics Engineering Technology	Sep- 1975	Sep- 1997	6 Qtrs	A A.S.Degree	Name changed	
Electronics Technology	Sep- 1997	Jan- 1997	5 Sem	A A.S.Degree	Name changed-converted to semester	
Electronics Technology Certificate			2 Sem	Certificate		

INSTRUMENTATION TECHNOLOGY	Sep-1978	Sep-1997	7 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree	
	Sep-1997	Aug-1999	5 Sem	A.A.S.Degree	Converted to semester 1997
LASER AND PHOTONICS TECHNOLOGY	Sep-1987	Aug-1997	7 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree	
Laser Electro-Optics Technology					Name changed
Laser and Photonics Technology	Aug-1997		5 Sem	A.A.S.Degree	Converted to semester 1997
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	Sep-1963	Sep-1966	4 Qtrs	Diploma	
Mechanical Drafting	Sep-1963	Aug-1997	6 Qtrs	Diploma	A.A.S. Degree awarded 1967 -7 Qtrs in 1970
Mechanical Drafting					
Mechanical Drafting Technology	Aug-2000		3 Sem	Diploma	
Mechanical Engineering Technology	Aug-1997		6 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Name changed - converted to semester 1997
Computer Aided Drafting and Manufacturing	Aug-1988	Aug-2000	4 Qtrs	Diploma	
Computer Aided Drafting Certificate	Aug-1997		1 Qtr	Certificate	
Computer Graphics	Sep-1994	Jun-1997	1 Qtr	Certificate	
Surveying Technology	Sep-1996	Aug-1999	5 Sem	A.A.S.Degree	Regionally Articulated with Sandhills Community College
HEALTH SERVICES	Sep-1994		7 Qtrs	A.A.S.Degree	
Associate Degree in Nursing	Aug-1997	Aug-1998	3 Sem	Diploma	Converted to semester 1997
Dialysis Technology					
Dialysis Technology	Aug-1997	Aug-1998	1 Sem	Certificate	
Geriatric Assistant	Dec-1987	Jul-1997	1 Qtr	Certificate	
Health Care Technology Certificate					
Human Services Technology	Aug-1997		1 Sem	Certificate	
Gerontology Concentration	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	
Social Services Associate	Aug-1992		5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Regionally Articulated with Sandhills Community College
Medical Assisting	Sep-1994		4 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	
Medical Assisting Diploma	Sep-1994		7 Qtrs	Diploma	Converted to semester 1997
Licensed Practical Nurse Refresher	Aug-1999		4 Qtrs	Diploma	3 semester 1997
Nursing Assistant I & II	Sep-1975	Apr-1983	1 Sem	Certificate	1 semester 1997
Nursing Education Options: Associate Degree with Practical Nursing	Sep-1982	Sep-1994	8 Qtrs	Certificate	2 semester 1997
Practical Nurse Education	Apr-1963		4 Qtrs	Diploma	Became Associate Degree Nursing 1994
Practical Nurse Education	Mar-1989		4 Qtrs	Diploma	Lee Co. Campus -converted to semester 1997
Practical Nurse Education	Sep-1992		4Qtrs	Diploma	Harnett Co. Campus -converted to semester 1997
Practical Nurse Education					Chatham Co. Campus -converted to semester 1997

Speech - Language Pathology Assistant	Aug-1997	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Regionally Articulated with Fayetteville Technical College
Animal Hospital Technician	Sep-1995	6 Qtrs	Diploma	Name changed to Veterinary Medical Technology
Veterinary Medical Technology	Sep-1998		A.A.S. Degree	Converted to semester 1997
INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES				
Bioprocessing Manufacturing Technology	Aug-1998	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	
Facility Maintenance	Sep-1990	1 Qtr	Certificate	
Facility Maintenance Worker	Aug-1997	3 Sem	Diploma	
Facility Maintenance Helper	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate	
Heating/Air-Conditioning	Sep-1993	4 Qtrs	Diploma	
Heating/Air-Conditioning Service Technician	Sep-1996	2 Qtrs	Certificate	
Industrial Maintenance Mechanics- Electromechanical	Sep-1997	7 Qtrs	Diploma	Name changed to Industrial Plant Maintenance 1986 and to Industrial Maintenance Technology 1997
Industrial Plant Maintenance	Sep-1996	Aug-1997	7 Qtrs	Diploma
Industrial Maintenance Technology	Aug-1997	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	
Electrical Controls	Aug-1992	3 Sem	Certificate	Evening program- part-time
Industrial Hydraulics	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate	Evening program- part-time
Industrial Maintenance Technology	Aug-1997	3 Sem	Diploma	
Industrial Programmable Logic Controller	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate	Evening program- part-time
Welding	Sep-1996	Sep-1998	4 Qtrs	Diploma
Welding	Aug-1997		2 Sem	Became part of Industrial Maintenance curriculum
Machining Technology	Aug-1997	6 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Evening program- part-time
Machining Technology: Diploma	Aug-1997	3 Sem	Diploma	
Machining Technology: Certificate	Aug-1997	3 Sem	Certificate	Evening program- part-time
Machinist	Sep-1993	4 Qtrs	Diploma	Name changed to Machining Technology 1997
Machining Technology -Concentration in Tool & Die and Mold Making	Sep-1997	6 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Name changed from Tool and Die Making and from Diploma to A.A.S. Degree
Tool Maker	Sep-1998	Sep-1998	8 Qtrs	Diploma
Tool & Die and Mold Making	Sep-1995	Aug-1997	6 Qtrs	Diploma
Manufacturing Technology	Aug-1997	Aug-1998	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree
Quality Assurance Concentration	Aug-1997	Aug-1998	4 Sem	A.A.S. Degree
Quality Assurance Concentration Diploma	Aug-1997	Aug-1998	2 Sem	Diploma
Quality Assurance Concentration Measurement Specialist	Aug-1997	Aug-1998	2 Sem	Diploma
Quality Assurance Concentration Technician	Sep-1992	Aug-1998	4 Qtrs	Diploma
				Name changed to Quality Assurance Concentration Diploma

Telecommunications	Sep-1986	Aug-1998	1 Qtr	Certificate	Became Telecommunications: Installation & Maintenance 1998
Telecommunications: Installation and Maintenance	Aug-1998		3 Sem	Diploma	
Telecommunications: Installation and Maintenance	Aug-1998		1 Sem	Certificate	
Telephone Technician	Sep-1975	Sep-1986	4 Qtrs	Diploma	Became Telecommunications: Install & Maintenance 1998
Telephone Technician	Sep-1986	Sep-1997	2 Qtrs	Certificate	Became Telecommunications: Install & Maintenance 1998
PUBLIC SERVICES TECHNOLOGY					
Basic Law Enforcement Training	Dec-1989		1 Qtr	Certificate	1 semester 1997
Corrections Technology	Sep-1975	Sep-1986	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	
Cosmetology	Mar-1978		5 Qtrs	Diploma	Lee Campus-converted to semester 1997
Cosmetology	Jul-1987	Jun-1993	5 Qtrs	Diploma	Hank Hanna Dunn
Cosmetology	Sep-1996		4 Qtrs	Diploma	Harnett Campus-converted to semester 1997
Cosmetology	Aug-1997		4 Sem	Diploma	CCCC site in Dunn-converted to semester 1997
Cosmetology Instructor Training	Sep-1990		2 Qtrs	Certificate	Converted to semester 1997
Early Childhood Associate	Sep-1984		7 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Converted to semester 1997
Childcare Worker	Sep-1988		4 Qtrs	Diploma	Converted to semester 1997
Childcare Certificate	Sep-1997		2 Sem	Certificate	Part-time
Esthetics	Aug-1999		1 Sem	Certificate	
General Occupational Technology	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Replaces General Technology & Vocational curriculum core
General Technology Curriculum Core	Sep-1988	Aug-1997	Open	A.A.S. Degree	
General Vocational Curriculum Core	Sep-1988	Aug-1997	Open	A.A.S. Degree	
Certificate in Advance Technology Studies	Aug-1997		2 Sem	Certificate	
Manufacturing Instructor	Aug-1997		1 Sem	Certificate	
Manufacturing/Nail Technology	Aug-1997		1 Sem	Certificate	
Military Science Technology	Nov-1988	Aug-1993	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	
Police Science	Sep-1970	Sep-1975	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Name changed to Law Enforcement Technology
Law Enforcement Technology	Sep-1975	Sep-1986	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Name changed to Criminal Justice: Protective Services Technology
Criminal Justice: Protective services Technology	Sep-1986	Aug-1997	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Name changed to Criminal Justice Technology
Criminal Justice Technology	Aug-1997		4 Sem	A.A.S. Degree	Converted to semester 1997
Recreation Technology	Sep-1972	Feb-1986	7 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	
Teacher Associate: Reading Option	Sep-1977	Jun-1982	7 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	
Vocational Instructor	Mar-1972	Dec-1978	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	

TRANSPORT SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY						
Automotive Mechanics	Sep-1963	Sep-1986	4 Qtrs	Diploma	(6 Qtrs-1966) (7 Qtrs-1970) (8 Qtrs-1975)	
Automotive Systems Technology	Aug-1997	5 Sem	A.A.S. Degree		Converted to semester 1997	
Automotive Systems Technology Diploma	Aug-1997	3 Sem	Diploma			
Automotive Systems Technology Certificate	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Certificate			
Automotive Technology	Sep-1986	Aug-1997	7 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Name changed to Automotive Systems	
Automotive Technology	Sep-1986	Aug-1997	4 Qtrs	Diploma	Technology 1997	
Motorcycle Mechanics	Sep-1974	4 Qtrs	Diploma		Converted to semester 1997	
Motorcycle Mechanics Certificate	Sep-1992	3 Qtrs	Certificate		2 Semester 1997 - Part-time evening	
PRISON EDUCATION (Harnett Correctional Institution)						
Automotive Systems Technology	Aug-1997	1 Sem	Certificate	Replaced Practical Automotive Mechanics		
Business Administration	Sep-1990	6 Qtrs	A.A.S. Degree	Converted to semester 1997		
Carpentry	Aug-1997	3 Sem	Diploma	Replaced Facilities Service Technician		
Digital Electronic Repair	Mar-1988	Aug-1997	4 Qtrs	Diploma	Replaced with Electronic Servicing	
Electrical/Electronics Technology	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Diploma	Technology	Replaced Practical Electrical Wiring	
Facility Services Technician	Sep-1988	Aug-1997	4 Qtrs	Diploma	Replaced Digital Electronic Repair	
Foodservice Technology	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Diploma	Replaced with Catering	Replaced with Foodservice Technology	
Masonry	Sep-1972	2 Qtrs	Certificate	Converted to semester 1997	1997	
Practical Automotive Mechanics	Jun-1988	Aug-1997	2 Qtrs	Certificate	Replaced with Automotive Systems	
Practical Electrical Wiring	Jun-1988	Aug-1997	2 Qtrs	Certificate	Technology	
Practical Foodservice	Jun-1988	Aug-1997	2 Qtrs	Certificate	Replaced with Electrical/Electronic	
Practical Welding	Jun-1988	Aug-1997	2 Qtrs	Certificate	Technology	
Small Engine & Equipment Repair	Jun-1985	1 Qtr	Certificate	Replaced with Welding Technology	Converted to semester 1997	
Welding Technology	Aug-1997	2 Sem	Diploma	Replaced Practical Welding		

College Presidents

William A. Martin

President of College - July 1 1961 until August 31, 1969



Dr. J. F. Hockaday

President of College –September 1, 1969 until August 18, 1983



Dr. Marvin Joyner

President of College – December 1, 1983 until August 1, 2004

The College's First Deans

Avron B. Upchurch

Assistant Director - Lee County Industrial Education Center July 1, 1963 until August 1, 1965
Director of Occupational Education - March 1, 1968 until September 30, 1971
Dean of Instruction - October 1, 1971 to June 30, 1993
Executive Vice President and Chief Academic Officer - July 1, 1993 until August 31, 1994



F. Hubert Garner

Director of Student Services - October 1, 1965 until September 30, 1971
Dean of Student Development Services - October 1, 1971 until August 31, 1991



Elbert C. Price

Business Manager - August 1966 until June 1974
Dean of Administrative Services - July 1, 1974 until June 30, 1990.

College Trustees



Pictured above is an early Board of Trustees for the Lee Industrial Education Center.
Seated: Douglas H. Wilkinson, Harvey C. Faulk, Stacy Budd, R.A. Currie
Standing: James F. Bridges, Lewis B. Lawrence, Robert W. Dalrymple, (Lawrence and Dalrymple were not on the original board) Meigs Golden
Not Pictured: William B. Joyce, John C. Von Cannon

Lee County Commissioners



Photo made on doorsteps of the Lee County Courthouse, April 1955.

Front Row, left to right: Sion H. Kelly, J.T. Ledwell, Percy R. Measamer.

Back Row, left to right: J. Glenn Edwards (Not a commissioner) Evander C. Winstead and Milton Cheshire.



Stacy Budd



Percy Measamer



James F. Bridges



Sion Kelly



Meigs Golden



R. A. Currie



Jon D. Von Cannon



J. Glen Edwards



Harvey Wicker



Evander Winstead



Douglas H. Wilkinson, Sr.



Harvey C. Faulk



Dr. R. O. Humphrey

Chatham County



Paul Braxton School, built in 1922 and located at 101 South Third Street, Siler City, was occupied by the college in April 1977. The college ceased using this facility in August 1984 when it occupied the Henry Siler School.



Henry Siler School, located at 502 West Third Street in Siler City was occupied by the college in August 1984. The 14,152 square-foot building is known as the CCCC Siler City Center.



The Administration/Classroom Building was the first building on the Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro. The 22,206 square-foot, \$1,697,927 facility was occupied on July 27, 1992.



The Classroom/Laboratory Building was the second building on the Chatham County Campus in Pittsboro. The 21,000 square-foot, \$1,814,403 building was occupied in December 1996.



The first nurses aide class taught in Chatham County started in May 1964 with 10 students pictured above with their instructor, Mary Esther Carter (in the white uniform).

Harnett County



A vacant Lillington High School Agriculture Building was occupied by the college in early 1979 as a site for classes in the Lillington area. It remained in use until the new campus was opened.



Wellon's Warehouse, 605 North Ashe Avenue, Dunn, served as the first temporary site of the Harnett County Industrial Training Center. Classes started March 1, 1981.



The college Machine Shop located in Wellon's warehouse in Dunn, NC was equipped with equipment on loan through the Comprehensive Education Training Act.



The original 7,000 square-foot building of the Harnett Campus, located on US 421 south of Lillington cost \$308.356 and was occupied in the spring of 1985.



The original Harnett Campus building was more than doubled in 1987 with a 7,095 square-foot \$489,573 addition.



Triangle South Enterprise Center contains 18,439 square feet, and was occupied in October 1987. The facility is located at 600 South Magnolia Avenue in Dunn, N.C., and houses a small business incubator along with the Small Business Assistance Center.



The High Technology Building was the second building constructed on the Harnett Campus in Lillington. The 23,554 square-foot \$1,605,977 facility was occupied in February 1991. It was renamed the Bob R. Etheridge Advanced Technology Center in October 2000.



The Samuel R. Miriello Administration and Classroom Building was occupied in September, 1998. The 20,540 square-foot, \$2,113,886 facility was the third building on the Harnett Campus.



The West Harnett Center, leased from the Harnett County Commissioners, was occupied in October 2001. Curriculum and extension courses are offered at this location.



This leased facility houses a cosmetology program offered in Dunn, and is located at 1733 W. Cumberland Street in Dunn. Occupied in March 2001, it is located in the Dunn Plaza shopping center.

Lee County



The first building constructed at the Sanford Campus at 1105 Kelly Drive was the Main Building. It was completed in 1962, and has 27,324 square feet and cost \$244,542 to build.



This aerial view of the Sanford Campus at 1105 Kelly Drive was taken in 1981. The newly constructed triangular Continuing Education Building is on the left. The original Main Building is in front on the far right with the Bell Building and Library in between the two, from left to right. The administration building, maintenance and welding facility and science building, along with the veterinary medical lab building complete the campus.



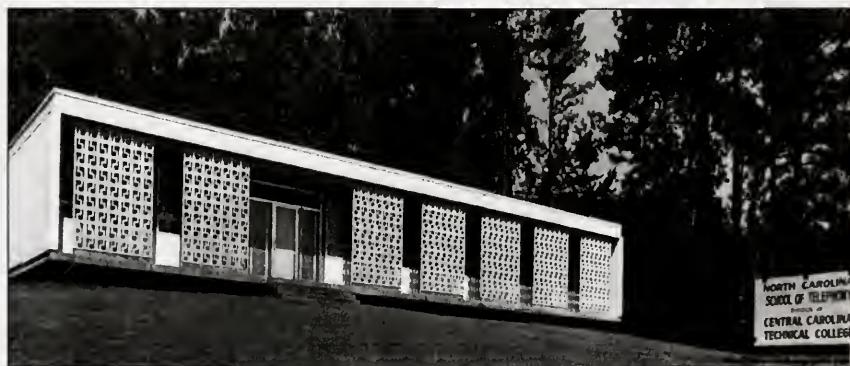
The Adult Education Center, formerly the Lee County Home was occupied in March 1966. The building was demolished in 1992 to make way for the Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center which was completed in 1993.



The Science Building was completed in August 1968. The new facility included chemistry, physics, pathology, biology and animal clinical laboratories in addition to classrooms, a surgical and radiology space, an animal ward and faculty offices. The 11,232 square-foot facility was built at a cost of \$190,000.



The Learning Resource Center was occupied in January 1970. It contained 9,276 square-feet and cost \$175,000.



The North Carolina School of Telecommunications was occupied in February 1971. The building contained 3,075 square feet.



The 7,680 square-foot Bell Building was completed in the summer of 1973 and underwent major renovations in 1998. Original construction costs were \$165,000.



The 20,653 square-foot, \$888,200 Administration and Student Center Building was occupied in the fall of 1975.



The Veterinary Laboratory Building, a 4,070 square-foot, \$158,880 facility was occupied in July 1978.



Ground was broken for the 9,243 square-foot, \$556,306 Health Building, which was occupied in February 1989. Nursing staff and Dean of Administrative Services posed for this picture. The are, left to right, instructor Betty Hanrahan, secretary Merry Pittman, department chair Gloria Peele, instructor Jackie Parker, and dean Elbert Price.



Budd Memorial Court was dedicated on May 26, 1983, in honor of Stacy Budd, former chairman of the College Board of Trustees and a member of the State Board of Community Colleges.



This 2400 square-foot large animal barn/laboratory has been used by the veterinary medical technology students since April 1984. It is leased from Ernest P. Gaster, Jr. and is located on his farm.



The Vocational Building was completed in 1987 at a cost of \$2,322,211 and was dedicated during the 25th Anniversary celebration of the college. The 32,629-square-foot facility includes shop and classroom spaces.



The Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center was occupied in August of 1993. The large facility includes a lecture hall, large auditorium/exhibition hall, catering kitchen, classrooms, a conference room, and office space.



The Emergency Services Training Center is a center for fire, law enforcement, and emergency services training. The unique facility provides numerous training scenarios including big rig rescue training like that pictured above.



The 3,320 square-foot, renovated Guided Studies Building was occupied during the summer of 1994. This building featured state-of-the-art computer equipment as well as classroom and office space.



The Classroom/Fitness Center was the first multiple level building on the Lee County Campus. This 24,348 square-foot, \$2,699,453 building was occupied in August 1996.



The Jonesboro Center was first leased from the Lee County Board of Education on July 1, 1999. It is located at 400 Cox Mill Road and previously housed an elementary school. Continuing education, literacy, and Human Resources Development (HRD) classes are offered at this location.



The triangular shaped, 13,235 square-foot, \$529,269 Continuing Education Building was occupied in September 1980.



The first college library (1962) was located in room 8A, now room 214 of the Main Building.



Photo made in August 1962, immediately after the original building was occupied. Seated is Judy Riddle Nance, secretary; standing left to right is J.J. Lentz, Superintendent of Lee County Schools, and Shepherd Rice, Counselor-Coordinator of Lee County Industrial Education Center.



J.J. Lentz (right), Superintendent of Lee County Schools from July 1, 1949 until June 30, 1967, had the vision to pursue and establish the Lee County Industrial Education Center, now Central Carolina Community College. He is pictured above at the college's first open house in 1962.



Shepherd Rice was employed on April 28, 1961 as counselor-coordinator and was the first employee of the Lee County Industrial Education Center. He assumed his duties on July 1, 1961.



This practical nursing education class was the first curriculum class to graduate from the Lee County Industrial Education Center. (March 25, 1964)



Governor Jim Hunt (right) dedicated the Laser and Electro-Optics Center of Excellence at the Harnett County Campus on August 31, 1993. Lead laser instructor Steve Lympy greets the governor following ceremony.



Trustees, administrators and guests meet at the Pittsboro Campus in 1991. They are: (seated) Nancy Pickard, Bill Shaw, Sam Miriello, Charles Alexander, Ernest Atkinson; (second row) Fred Charles, Richard Palmer, Helen Holder, Margaret Pollard, R. B. Guthrie, Velner Jones, T. W. McDonald, Tommy Mann, Sr.; (back row) John Dalrymple, Matt Garrett, Larry Thomas, Robbie Walters, Marvin Joyner, and Avron Upchurch.



The groundbreaking ceremony for the High Tech Building on the Harnett Campus in Lillington was held September 28, 1989. The facility was occupied in 1991. Pictured left to right are: Avron Upchurch, representative of the general contractor, Hal Siler, Bill Shaw, Sam Miriello, architect Derrell Mullins, and Marvin Joyner.

Past and Present



Graduation exercises were held in the mall area formed by the Learning Resource Center, the Administration Building and the Bell Building from 1979 through 1993.



Graduation exercises were moved indoors into the exhibition at the Civic Center in August 1991.



October 1969 Telephony Class - Front row left to right, Henry Rice, Lagree Wyndham, Joe McKinney, Leon McCall, middle row: Earl Irby, William Hawk, James Baker; back row, Richard Anderson and Dale Sheets.



Current telecommunications instruction couples classroom and hands-on work experiences including digital installations and fiber optic splicing.



The Automotive Shop of 1965 pictures students working on starters and generators. Instructor Jack Ballard is pictured standing. Today's modern automotive instruction, pictures below, features computer diagnostics and electronic components.





The first drafting laboratory featured T-squares, triangles, and scales along with large tilt-top drafting tables.

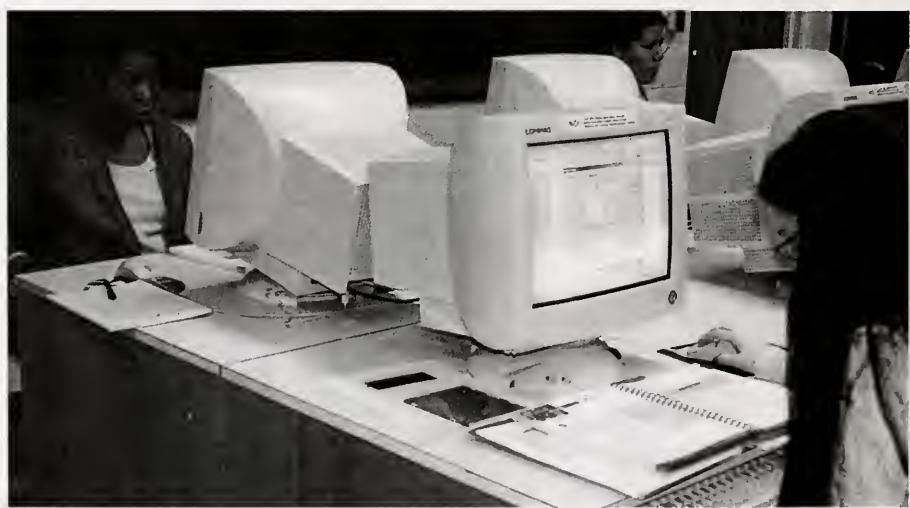


Today drafting students learn and work on computers. Sophisticated software enables students to design the future.



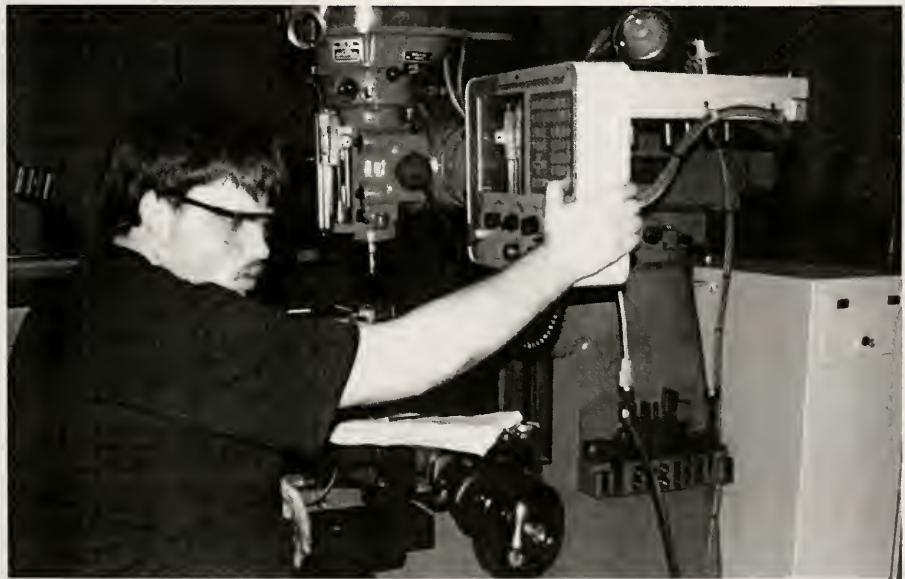
The typewriters of the past were the basic tools of the trade in secretarial science labs in the early 1960's and 1970's. Above students practiced their typing proficiency. Below students work on keyboarding skills along with software applications found in the modern office environment.

The old secretarial science program became office systems technology in 1997.





The machine shop of 1967, pictured above, featured federal surplus equipment. The modern shop is characterized computer-controlled equipment, like that pictured below.





The electronics technology laboratory of 1965, pictured above, featured hard-wired circuit boards. Students now work with computers, microchips, robotics and other modern technologies that dominate the electronics field of study. Below students work on the arm of an industrial robot.



CHAPTER FIVE

Student Demographics – Curriculum and Extension Enrollment and Annual Full-time Equivalent

Table VI shows the percentage of students by the categories listed in the left margin. The first North Carolina Community College System Annual Statistical Report was published in 1967-68 and listed programs by the classification Technical, Vocational, and College Transfer/General Education. The college's Transfer program was listed under General Education for 1971-72 through the summer session of 1996. This Transfer program was provided through an annual contract with Campbell University, Buies Creek, North Carolina.

The percentage of curriculum students enrolled as technical students decreased from 62 percent in 1967-68 to 55 percent in 1999-2000. Vocational students decreased from 38 percent to 24 percent, and College Transfer/General Education students increased from six percent in 1970-71 to 21 percent in 1999-2000. Percentages were calculated on total curriculum enrollment, therefore the percentage of decrease and increase does not balance.

In 1978-79, 39 percent of the curriculum students attended during the day and 61 percent attended evening classes. By 1985-86, the trend had reversed and day students made up 52 percent and evening students 48 percent of the curriculum enrollment. Since 1985-86, the trend of more day than evening students continued. In 1999-2000, 85 percent of the curriculum students were day students compared to 15 percent evening students.

In 1977-78, the percentage of curriculum male students exceeded curriculum female students 67 to 33 percent. From that point until 1999-2000 there was a constant and gradual decrease in male students.

In 1988 females exceeded males among curriculum students. In 1999-2000, females made up 59 percent and males 41 percent of curriculum students.

The first ethnic origin report in 1971-72 showed 78 percent were white and 22 percent were black (the only races reported). White en-

rollment peaked at 80 percent in 1984-85, 1985-86, and 1986-87 and minority enrollment peaked at 31 percent in 1977-78. An "other" category was added in 1979-80. Indian, Hispanic, and Asian ethnic groups were added in the 1980-81 report. In 1999-2000 ethnic composition of curriculum enrollment was 67 percent white, 28 percent black, one percent Indian, three percent Hispanic and one percent Asian.

The statistical report became more comprehensive. The category "credit hours" taken by students was added in 1985-86 and "age of students" was added in 1988-89.

Since 1985-86 fewer students were enrolled for three or less credit hours. The percentage of students enrolled for four through six credit hours remained fairly constant. There has been a three percent increase since 1985-86 and a nine percent increase in 1991-92 of students enrolled for seven to 11 credit hours. Thirty-eight percent of the curriculum students were enrolled as full-time student in 1985-86 compared to 42 percent in 1999-2000.

As the College developed campuses in Chatham and Harnett Counties the percent of students residing in the institution's home county of Lee decreased from 44 percent in 1980-81 to 30 percent in 1999-2000. The number of Harnett County residents increased from 24 percent to 30 percent and Chatham County residents increased from 14 to 19 percent during the same period.

The percentage of curriculum students under age 25 increased from 46 to 51 percent during the 11 year period, 1988-89 through 1999-2000; conversely the age categories 25-34, 35-54 and 55 and over have not changed significantly.

The following charts represent the Annual Curriculum Student Demographic data from the years 1968-2000. The following exceptions to this report are as follows:

From 1984-85, Gender data includes curriculum and continuing education.

In the area of Ethnic Origin, all non white included where other ethnic groups are not listed from 1968-78

Data was not available prior to 1967-68 and where data is not listed, it was not available.

Information was obtained from worksheets shared with the Board of Trustees and the North Carolina Community College System Annual Statistical Enrollment Reports.

Data Recorded in Table VI were taken verbatim from the identified documents and in some instances do not equal 100.

TABLE VI
Annual Curriculum Student Demographics
(Reported As Percent)

	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77
Classification										
Technical	62	52	56	54	56	58	69	72	71	69
Vocational	38	48	44	40	38	38	28	25	25	26
College Transfer/Gen Ed				6	6	4	3	3	4	5
Day										
Evening										
Gender										
Male					41	44	63	65	62	63
Female					59	56	37	35	38	37
Ethnic Origin										
White					78	75	71	71	72	72
Black					22	25	29	29	28	28
Indian										
Hispanic										
Asian										
Other										
Credit Hours										
3 or less										
4-6										
7-11										
12 +										
Home County of Students										
Chatham	16	6	6	15	17	15	12	12	14	
Harnett	15	6	7	20	24	20	17	15	19	
Lee	51	78	77	49	46	42	48	55	51	
Other	18	10	10	16	13	23	23	18	16	
Age of Student										
Under 25										
25-34										
35-54										
55+										

TABLE VI Continued (Page 2)
Annual Curriculum Student Demographics
(Reported As Percent)

	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87
Classification										
Technical	68	67	66	63	62	65	66	64	69	74
Vocational	26	19	29	32	32	29	28	30	21	17
College Transfer/Gen Ed	6	14	5	5	6	6	6	6	10	9
Day		39							52	54
Evening		61							48	46
Gender										
Male	67	53	54	51	53	51	55	56	44	43
Female	33	47	46	49	47	49	45	44	56	57
Ethnic Origin										
White	69	71	73	74	71	71	79	80	80	80
Black	31	25	24	24	25	25	20	19	19	18
Indian		1			1	1				
Hispanic										
Asian										
Other			3	2	3	3	1	1		
Credit Hours										
3 or less									25	26
4-6									20	23
7-11									17	13
12 +									38	38
Home County of Students										
Chatham	19	14	18	14	15	20	18	13	17	16
Harnett	23	13	38	24	22	25	23	25	23	23
Lee	41	53	44	44	44	45	41	43	43	44
Other	17	20		18	19	18	18	19	17	17
Age of Student										
Under 25										
25-34										
35-54										
55+										

TABLE VI Continued (Page 3)
Annual Curriculum Student Demographics
(Reported As Percent)

	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
Classification										
Technical	69	66	69	66	66	67	68	68	68	65
Vocational	21	21	18	20	17	18	17	16	15	17
College Transfer/Gen Ed										
Day	59	63	65	66	68	68	73	75	76	76
Evening	41	37	35	34	32	32	27	25	24	24
Gender										
Male	40	41	45	44	44	42	43	44	41	40
Female	60	59	55	56	56	58	57	66	59	60
Ethnic Origin										
White	75	77	80	79	78	76	74	74	72	72
Black	23	21	19	19	20	22	23	23	24	23
Indian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hispanic	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Asian		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Other				2		1				
Credit Hours										
3 or less	21	19	18	19	24	21	17	18	18	15
4-6	19	20	24	22	18	18	20	20	18	20
7-11	17	13	11	14	11	14	15	16	16	16
12 +	44	48	47	45	47	47	48	46	48	49
Home County of Students										
Chatham	18	15	15	15	15	17	47	18	19	20
Harnett	26	27	27	32	32	31	31	29	33	28
Lee	40	42	39	36	35	35	34	33	35	34
Other	16	16	19	17	18	17	18	20	13	18
Age of Student										
Under 25		46	46	47	44	46	46	46	48	49
25-34		28	28	27	28	27	27	27	26	26
35-54		24	24	24	26	25	25	25	24	24
55+		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE VI Continued (Page 4)
Annual Curriculum Student Demographics
(Reported As Percent)

	97-98	98-99	99-2000
Classification			
Technical	59	54	55
Vocational	23	27	24
College Transfer/Gen Ed	18	19	21
Day			
Evening	78	84	85
	22	16	15
Gender			
Male	43	42	41
Female	57	58	59
Ethnic Origin			
White	70	68	67
Black	26	27	28
Indian	1	1	1
Hispanic	2	2	3
Asian	1	1	1
Other		1	
Credit Hours			
3 or less	20	21	19
4-6	18	17	19
7-11	18	19	20
12 +	44	43	42
Home County of Students			
Chatham	19	18	19
Harnett	29	30	30
Lee	33	31	30
Other	19	21	21
Age of Student			
Under 25	48	49	51
25-34	28	27	25
35-54	23	23	22
55+	1	1	2

True enrollment is not easy to record. Reporting procedures change frequently, sometimes to meet the desires of the legislature. Subsequent tables will reflect enrollment, full-time equivalent students, and enrollment by race and gender.

For the reader's convenience, totals for curriculum and extension are listed in tables that reflect headcount/enrollment. Data was gleaned from the Annual Statistical Reports from the Department of Community Colleges. Hard copy was not printed after 1996-97. The grand totals for student enrollment (unduplicated headcount) in curriculum and extension are not equal. The sum of subcolumns did not equal the total columns in the Annual Statistical Reports.

Table VII, Enrollment by Curriculum Program Category 1961-62 through 1996-97, reflects curriculum duplicated headcount in the program cate-

gories of special credit, general education, college transfer, technical education, and vocational education, curriculum total, extension total, and grand total.

Special Credit students, (part-time students who had not declared a major) were reported separately from 1975-76 through 1983-84; before and after these dates they were reported in the appropriate program (e.g. vocational, technical). General education students were enrolled in the Contracted College Transfer curriculum. From 1994-95 through the summer of 1997, CCCC reported enrollments in General Education and College Transfer, after which all enrollment data were reported under College Transfer. From the beginning of the Industrial Education Center through the summer of 1967, enrollment was reported under vocational education.

TABLE VII
ENROLLMENT BY CURRICULUM
PROGRAM CATEGORY 1961-62 THROUGH 1996-97
(Duplicate Headcount)

Year	Special Credit	General Education	College Transfer	Technical Education	Vocational Education	Curriculum Total	Extension Total	Grand Total
1961-62							476	476
1962-63					59	59	3105	3105
1963-64					50	50	1470	1470
1964-65					71	71	5753	5753
1965-66	Extension records not available				129	129		129
1966-67					199	199	1454	1656
1967-68				138	85	223	4217	4440
1968-69				212	118	330	4486	4816
1969-70				233	125	358	4501	4859
1970-71	67			433	179	679	4849	5528
1971-72	117			768	260	1145	9774	10919
1972-73	186			827	363	1376	9649	11025
1973-74	92			1160	294	1546	10002	11548
1974-75	49			1775	392	2216	13285	15501
1975-76	76	177		1876	420	2549	13000	15549
1976-77	77	243		1877	543	2740	12456	15196
1977-78	133	222		2001	570	2926	18256	21182
1978-79	141	244		1913	557	2855	12839	15694
1979-80	295	245		2028	694	3262	15585	18847
1980-81	648	243		1849	726	3466	13704	17170
1981-82	803	281		1722	721	3527	16431	19958
1982-83	687	426		1794	716	3623	14719	18342
1983-84	513	310		2337	694	3854	14501	18355
1984-85	390			2691	1040	4121	14509	18630
1985-86	397			3186	911	4494	13945	18439
1986-87	344			3266	913	4523	12172	16695
1987-88	515			3228	935	4678	10402	15080
1988-89	481			2844	1021	4346	11316	15662
1989-90	526			3047	962	4535	14356	18891
1990-91	627			3300	931	4858	15847	20705
1991-92	732			3067	906	4705	14003	18708
1992-93	701			3299	1012	5012	13479	18491
1993-94	684			3086	1033	4803	11821	16624
1994-95	537	226		3373	916	5052	12231	17283
1995-96	458	342		3273	921	4994	13641	18635
1996-97	263	517		2891	895	4566	12436	17002

Starting in 1971-72, each Technical Institute and Community College was required to report student enrollment by race and gender to the Department of Community Colleges. Data were not available prior to 1971-72 year. From 1971-72 through 1977-78 these data were reported as white and non-white, male and female. These data for Curriculum and Extension are shown in Table VIII.

From 1978-79 through 1982-83, the original categories were expanded to include white male, white female, black male, black female, Indian male, Indian female, other male, and other female. These data are reflected in Table IX, titled Enrollment by Race and Gender 1978-79 through 1982-83 (Curriculum and Extension.)

Starting with the 1983-84 school year, the college reported race and gender separately by Curriculum and Extension. Table X, Enrollment by Race and Gender 1983-84 through 1996-97 -- Unduplicated Headcount (Curriculum) revealed an interesting phenomenon in 1985-86. For the first

time in the history of the college, curriculum female students outnumbered male students. A year later, black female students enrolled in greater numbers than black males students. Females of both races have maintained a higher enrollment than their male counterparts. Males in the categories of Indian and other generally attended in higher numbers than females from 1983-84 through 1996-97.

Table XI, Enrollment by Race and Gender 1983-84 through 1996-97 - Unduplicated Headcount (Extension), shows that female enrollment exceeded male enrollment from 1984-85 through 1990-91. Male enrollment again exceeded female enrollment in 1991-92. Except for 1995-96 white females far outnumbered white males in extension. Starting in 1986-87, black females enrolled in extension courses in greater numbers than black males. Males in the "other" category outnumbered females at a 3 -1 ratio since 1983-84. This ratio has decreased somewhat since 1994-95.

TABLE VIII
ENROLLMENT BY RACE AND GENDER 1971-72
THROUGH 1977-78 UNDuplicated HEADCOUNT
(Curriculum and Extension)

Year	White	Non White	Male	Female	Grand Total
1971-72	8040	2270	4236	6074	10310
1972-73	7941	2622	4685	5078	10563
1973-74	7953	3272	7023	4202	11225
1974-75	10486	4333	9594	5225	14819
1975-76	10597	4133	9176	5554	14730
1976-77	10416	4116	9136	5396	14532
1977-78	13590	6218	13436	6472	19908

* Data not available prior to 1971-72

TABLE IX
ENROLLMENT BY RACE AND GENDER 1978-79
THROUGH 1982-83 UNDuplicated HEADCOUNT
(Curriculum and Extension)

Year	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female	Indian Male	Indian Female	Other Male	Other Female	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
1978-79	5337	5136	2462	1195	114	23	272	103	8185	6457	14642
1979-80	6364	6412	2641	1613	99	33	379	88	9483	8146	17629
1980-81	5727	6325	2317	1557	77	26	204	64	8325	7972	16317
1981-82	6411	6841	2928	1697	92	34	395	228	9826	8800	18626
1982-83	5477	6558	2595	1568	101	39	385	113	8558	8278	16836

TABLE X
ENROLLMENT BY RACE AND GENDER 1983-84
THROUGH 1996-97 UNDUPPLICATED HEADCOUNT
(Curriculum)

Year	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female	Indian Male	Indian Female	Other Male	Other Female	Total Male	Total male	Fe- male	Grand Total
1983-84	1602	1407	470	318	15	3	23	16	2110	1744	3854	
1984-85	1765	1510	497	295	11	5	28	10	2301	1820	4121	
1985-86	1608	1936	453	424	11	7	32	13	2104	2390	4494	
1986-87	1563	1994	442	454	13	12	26	19	2044	2479	4523	
1987-88	1505	2027	476	563	15	21	28	23	2024	2654	4678	
1988-89	1455	1843	463	500	16	21	27	21	1961	2385	4346	
1989-90	1618	1904	503	432	23	10	22	23	2166	2369	4535	
1990-91	1774	2049	428	510	21	17	37	22	2260	2598	4838	
1991-92	1654	1952	465	530	11	16	48	29	2178	2527	4705	
1992-93	1661	2064	525	627	19	22	51	43	2256	2756	5012	
1993-94	1631	1897	535	610	19	17	51	43	2236	2567	4803	
1994-95	1790	1898	559	663	26	18	54	44	2429	2623	5052	
1995-96	1662	1867	549	736	22	24	69	65	2302	2692	4994	
1996-97	1449	1776	472	679	23	21	82	64	2026	2540	4566	

TABLE XI
ENROLLMENT BY RACE AND GENDER 1983-84
THROUGH 1996-97 UNDUPPLICATED HEADCOUNT
(Extension)

Year	White Male	White Female	Black Male	Black Female	Indian Male	Indian Female	Other Male	Other Female	Total Male	Total male	Fe- male	Grand Total
1983-84	4371	5046	1982	1411	84	43	518	114	6955		6615	13569
1984-85	4359	5150	1771	1478	74	42	556	210	6760		6880	13640
1985-86	4265	4950	1843	1540	51	33	467	167	6626		6690	13316
1986-87	5531	4471	1442	1453	45	39	249	109	5267		6072	11339
1987-88	3196	4044	1050	1217	44	36	208	95	4498		5392	9890
1988-89	3280	4440	1064	1169	34	25	601	179	4979		5813	10792
1989-90	3566	4706	1262	1762	64	78	981	281	5873		6827	12700
1990-91	4378	4984	1370	1794	75	88	993	238	6816		7104	13920
1991-92	4291	4499	1275	1397	57	40	982	226	6605		6162	12767
1992-93	4051	4400	1184	1364	63	65	941	299	6239		6128	12367
1993-94	3724	3948	1067	1163	55	42	943	368	5789		5521	11310
1994-95	3916	3970	1117	1231	57	39	950	451	6040		5691	11731
1995-96	4418	4412	1131	1362	52	35	1099	520	6700		6329	13029
1996-97	3614	4077	1023	1233	51	43	1334	579	6022		5932	11954

Table XII, Enrollment By Extension Course Category 1961-62 through 1996-97, shows 16 categories under which extension courses are offered and a duplicated headcount. The inconsistent listing of numbers is caused by various reasons. Some categories were funded or not funded, some categories were combined for reporting purposes, and some would start and end based on interest or need.

Curriculum duplicated headcount is listed in this table; therefore a College total is shown.

Student enrollment, for funding, is based on the average annual number of full-time equivalent (AAFTE) students. Under the semester system an AAFTE is a student in membership 16 hours per week for 16 weeks, or 256 hours time two semesters; for a total of 512 hours, therefore an AAFTE equals 512 hours.

Under the quarter system, an AAFTE is a student in membership 16 hours per week for 11

weeks, or 176 hours times four quarters; for a total of 704 hours, therefore an AAFTE equaled 704 hours.

Table XIII, Average Annual Full-time Equivalent Curriculum and Extension 1961-62 through 1996-97, reflects AAFTE by various Curriculum categories and the extension total. A grand total of curriculum and extension shows the AAFTE on which the college was funded the subsequent year. Various economic and local situations influenced the fluctuation of AAFTE.

Table XIV shows Average Annual Full-Time Equivalent - Extension By Course Category from 1962-63 through 1996-97. Over the years, category titles changed, did not exist originally, were combined, or were terminated, rendering data unavailable.

Curriculum totals have been brought forward to this table; therefore one can see the total AAFTE per year for the college.

TABLE XII
ENROLLMENT BY EXTENSION COURSE CATEGORY
1961-62 THROUGH 1996-97

Year	AC D	ABE	AHS GED	OC/C Ext	Pract Skills	Avec Skill	Learn Lab	(Duplicated Headcount)				HRD	Non Occ SS	Total Ext	Total Curr	Grand Total	Year
								FIT	NTU	JTPA	MDTA	CEID					
1961-62					476					637	24				476	476	
1962-63	22				2391						41	31			3074	59	3133
1963-64	13				1385					37	116	79	913	78	1470	50	1520
1964-65	72			1001	352	2642		97	356		116	79			5743	71	5814
1965-66																129	129
1966-67	282				843			3287	204		79	46			4741	199	4940
1967-68	1317				1930			2287							4217	223	4440
1968-69	1172				1937										4486	330	4816
1969-70	1262				1022			2066							4501	358	4659
1970-71	1795				1547			2032							4849	679	5528
1971-72	4734				1695			3493							9774	1145	10919
1972-73	5329				2625										9649	1376	11025
1973-74	3817				6113										10002	1546	11548
1974-75	5713				7551										13285	2216	15501
1975-76	5637				7308										13000	2549	15549
1976-77	5198				7258										12456	2740	15196
1977-78	5645				12611										18256	2926	21182
1978-79	4883				7950										12833	2855	15688
1979-80	5824				9761										15385	3262	18847
1980-81	5799				7905										13704	3464	17168
1981-82	6809				9558										16431	3527	19958
1982-83	5785				5493	1960	1481								14719	3623	1842
1983-84	5856				5399	1664	1582								14501	3554	18355
1984-85	4947				7317	795	1423								14482	4121	18603
1985-86	5202				6578	659	15016								13945	4394	18339
1986-87	4583				5373	571	1645								12172	4523	16695
1987-88	4008				4746	568	1072								10402	4678	15080
1988-89	3878				5382	695	1361								11316	4346	15662
1989-90	618				3138	1026	5933	780	1411	855		363	232		14356	4535	18891
1990-91	743				3143	1010	7059	765	1397	1084		423	223		15847	4958	20705
1991-92	806				2907	1156	6159	684	1347	275		436	224		14003	4705	18708
1992-93	633				3010	1555	5684	598	1173			569	257		13479	5012	18491
1993-94	292				2754	1359	5305	362	933			323	225		11821	4803	16624
1994-95	4134											73	500		317	74	17283
1995-96	4196											170	399		796	298	1166
1996-97	4286											52	387		839	297	272

TABLE XIII
AVERAGE ANNUAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT
1962-63 THROUGH 1966-67
(Curriculum and Extension)

YEAR	SPECIAL CREDIT	GENERAL EDUC	COLLEGE TRANS	TECH EDUC	VOC EDUC	CURRIC TOTAL	EXTEN TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
1962-63				20	20	16	16	36
1963-64				67	67	67	67	134
1964-65				90	90	213	213	303
1965-66			65	93	158	453	611	
1966-67			93	83	176	360	536	
1967-68			117	108	225	461	686	
1968-69			150	139	289	498	787	
1969-70			192	151	343	592	935	
1970-71	29		284	211	524	637	1161	
1971-72	39		369	251	659	908	1567	
1972-73	28		411	265	704	957	1661	
1973-74	20		545	223	788	1535	2323	
1974-75	2	30	819	288	1139	2000	3139	
1975-76	1	61	1040	360	1462	2156	3618	
1976-77	3	73	941	350	1367	1950	3317	
1977-78	18	66	934	337	1355	2804	4159	
1978-79	7	69	975	458	1509	2135	3644	
1979-80	65		1011	488	1564	2193	3757	
1980-81	74		1031	528	1633	2068	3701	
1981-82	93		1024	524	1641	2238	3879	
1982-83	95		1042	470	1607	1883	3490	
1983-84	94		1014	438	1546	1904	3450	
1984-85	90		925	424	1439	1603	3042	
1985-86	116		997	486	1599	1826	3425	
1986-87	106		967	519	1592	1429	3021	
1987-88	143		1034	549	1726	1048	2774	
1988-89	160		1025	594	1779	1085	2864	
1989-90	190		1087	602	1879	1271	3150	

1990-91		228		1097	6665	1990	1573	3563
1991-92		251		1095	601	1947	1507	3454
1992-93		237		1233	654	2124	1263	3387
1993-94		236		1226	598	2060	1002	3062
1994-95		180	86	1229	528	2023	1101	3134
1995-96		122	168	1314	576	2130	1111	3241
1996-97		67	201	1266	573	2107	1066	3173

TABLE XIV
AVERAGE ANNUAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT
BY COURSE CATEGORY 1962-63 THROUGH 1996-97

YEAR	ACA D EXT	AB E	AHS GED	OCC EXT	PRACT SKILLS	AVO C SKIL L	LEAR N LAB	F 1 T	NIT EIT T	JTPA MDTA CETA	C	COM SER D	H R D	NON OCC SS	OC C SS	TOTA L EXT	TOTA L CURR	GRAN D TOTA L
1962-63				16												16	20	36
1963-64				67												67	67	134
1964-65	68		145													213	90	303
1965-66	183		154					24	42	48			2		453	158	611	
1966-67	135	3	88				28	27	25	47			7		360	176	536	
1967-68	58	1	92				60	55	37	153			5		461	225	686	
1968-69	80	14	92				64	57	37	152			2		498	289	787	
1969-70	98	19	125				72	80	77	71			50		592	343	935	
1970-71	85	3	138				85	56	50	101			119		637	524	1161	
1971-72	98	96	240				117	39	77	120			61		848	659	1507	
1972-73	117	95	290				355	14	39	25			22		957	704	1661	
1973-74	101	83	931				228	62	113				17		1535	788	2323	
1974-75	68	290	1006				542	24	69				1		2000	1139	3139	
1975-76	53	372	1049				644	31	4				3		2156	1462	3618	
1976-77	47	318	1065				483	24					13		1950	1367	3317	
1977-78	84	366	1861				392	24	48	16			9		2804	1355	4159	
1978-79	74	198	1402				429	21	6	5					2135	1509	3644	
1979-80	29	150	1526				427	16	38	7			6		2193	1564	3757	
1980-81	31	163	1340				430	18	68	12			1		2068	1633	3701	
1981-82	665	28	74				180	15	37	2			4		2238	1641	3879	
1982-83	99	477	86				250	164	14	25					1883	1607	3490	
1983-84	139	603	74				717	175	180	12			2		1904	1546	3450	
1984-85	152	251	43				949	46	137	7			10		8		1603	
1985-86	145	383	36				974	46	185	1			7		40		1826	
1986-87	96	406	37				597	41	173	1			17		49		1429	
1987-88	23	326	52				284	40	107	9			74		120		1048	
1988-89	13	323	64				304	44	119	7			58		144		1085	
1989-90	24	372	93				391	50	122	8			61		143		1271	
1990-91	24	432	166				493	51	101	9			93		187		1573	
1991-92	26	452	204				486	43	84	2			68		127		1507	
1992-93	23	387	164				341	38	68	73			147		22		1263	

1993-94	3	321	169	264	7	14		44		140		40		1102		2060		3062
1994-95	668		274				5	73			37	8	19	17	1101	2023	3124	
1995-96	629		315				9	58			37	23	23	13	1111	2130	3241	
1996-97	662		290				2	32			36	18	13	13	1066	2107	3173	

The following definitions describe the various extension programs reflected in the tables. (*Definitions sources: Department of Community College literature.*)

Academic Extension Courses consist of single courses designed to serve the academic educational needs of adult citizens, including courses in humanities, mathematics and science, and social science.

Adult Basic Education (ABE) Programs includes courses at the elementary instructional level (through the eighth grade)--usually with emphasis on communicative, computational, and social skills--given to enable an adult or youth beyond the age of compulsory school attendance to raise his/her level of education, pursue a program of occupational training, and/or function more adequately as a citizen in a democratic society.

Adult High School Diploma Programs consist of classroom instruction, learning laboratory courses, or a combination of both designed to qualify a student for an adult high school diploma under an Agreement of Affiliation with a local public school system or to qualify a student successfully to demonstrate competency in the General Educational Development Tests (GED) and to receive a High School Equivalency Certificate from the State Board of Community Colleges.

Avocational Extension Courses consist of single courses which focus on an individual's personal or leisure needs rather than his occupation, profession, or employment.

Community Service Programs consist of those extension programs that are directed to the academic, avocational, and development of personal skills of the community.

Compensatory Education (CED) is a program of instruction providing Basic Education Skills for community living, pre-vocational and other functional skills for mentally handicapped Adults.

Focused Industry Training (FIT) program is a grant-funded training service. Its primary purpose is to provide additional resources to the colleges to allow them to offer occupational classes in critical industrial skills. Classes supported with these funds do not generate budget FTE.

Human Resources Development Programs (HRD) are intensive and unified efforts to recruit, train, and place in employment or, optionally, vocationally train chronically unemployed or under-

employed adults. The primary objective of the training component is to help the jobless trainee reorient himself or herself to the world of work, appreciate the effects of his or her behavior on others, and develop the basic academic and communication skills prerequisite to obtaining and maintaining employment.

Job Training Partnership Training Act (JPTA) programs consist of occupational training and basic education for unemployed, underemployed and disadvantaged persons.

Learning Laboratory Programs consist of self-instruction using programmed texts, audio visual equipment, and other self-instructional materials. A learning laboratory coordinator has the function of bringing the instructional media and the student together on the basis of objective and subjective evaluation and of counseling, supervising, and encouraging persons working in the laboratory.

New and Expanding Industry Programs provide for the training needs of new industries which are moving into the state and also for existing industries undergoing a major expansion which result in the need for additional skilled manpower.

Occupational Extension Programs consist of single courses designed for the specific purposes of training an individual for employment, upgrading skills of persons presently employed, and re-training others for new employment in occupational fields.

Occupational Self-Supporting Programs are occupationally related courses which the college may provide at the request of the community but for which the college receives no budgetary credit. The cost of such activities is borne exclusively by the participants or some contracting agency.

Practical Skills Extension Programs consist of single courses, each complete in itself, designed to provide practical training for persons pursuing additional skills which are not considered their major or primary vocation but may supplement income or may reasonably lead to employment.

Self-Supporting Non occupational Programs are self-supporting courses which the institution may provide at the request of the community but for which the institution receives no budgetary credit. Athletic, game, and hobby courses fall into this category. The cost of such activities is borne exclusively by the participants or some contracting agency.

CHAPTER SIX

Finance/Budget

The college has been financed by three primary sources: local government, state government, and student tuition. Student tuition is collected by the college and deposited with the state treasurer in the college's account.

Legislative acts establishing the IECs and later the community college system had anticipated a partnership in which the state provided funding for educational programs and administrative support and the local government provided capital funds (buildings) and current expenses for building maintenance and operations. The anticipated ratio has been 15 percent local, 20 percent student fees, and 65 percent state funds for an institution's current expenses. This ratio responsibility has gone largely unrecognized by Lee County since the beginning. During the first 20 years, Lee County's

average current expense budget, compared to the college's total budget, was 10.77 percent; in the third decade it was 6.4 percent, and 9.6 percent in the fourth.

For a few years the college operated programs in Chatham and Harnett counties with these counties paying costs from invoices submitted by the college rather than through a regular budget process. The amount of capital outlay budgeted in various years caused total annual budgets to fluctuate.

Table XV reflects the funding from the State of North Carolina. Table XVI reflects funding from the counties of Chatham, Harnett, and Lee.

The first state budget was \$21,934 for the fiscal year 1961-62. The 1999-2000 budget was \$16,916,975.

TABLE XV

STATE BUDGET

STATE BUDGET CODE	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
100 General Ad- ministration	16,376	23,946	43,401	52,893	27,062	30,382	42,831	48,728	53,966
200 Instruction:									
Curriculum	89,353	101,430	156,715	141,165	134,528	182,539	268,740		299,861
300 Instruction & Non-Curriculum									
400 Learning Re- sources									
500 Student Ser- vices									
600 Plant Opera- tions	3,158	4,225							
620 Plant Main- tenance	150	1000	1,250	2,600	1,500	3,700	4,600	3,123	3,123
700 General Institu- tion									
900 Capital Outlay									
Fixed Charges									
TOTAL	21,934	118,542	149,336	220,744	235,909	233,621	305,963	413,426	530,111

TABLE XV Continued

STATE BUDGET

STATE BUDGET CODE	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
100 General Administration	51,230	70,245	90,066	106,375	83,979	140,289	160,109	184,063	212,575
200 Instruction: Curriculum	360,044	481,519	643,182	937,869	796,664	921,329	1,207,577	1,315,946	1,413,030
300 Instruction & Non-Curriculum	117,871	117,231	135,125	286,543	323,141	652,385		919,262	1,200,846
400 Learning Resources	24,047	25,318	26,666	43,437	98,151	167,081	169,517	219,176	238,857
500 Student Services					156,747	207,648	208,014	284,358	276,281
600 Plant Operations									
620 Plant Maintenance	4,575	6,660	6,660	8,823					
700 General Institution					42,544	74,411	101,534	107,698	120,259
900 Capital Outlay								533,972	102,332
Fixed Charges	63,086	75,666	103,113	180,640	194,517	270,431	312,217	380,012	412,135
TOTAL	620,853	776,639	1,004,812	1,563,687	1,695,743	2,433,574	2,812,085	3,944,487	3,976,315

TABLE XV Continued (Page 3)
STATE BUDGET

STATE BUDGET CODE	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1887-88
100 General Administration	210,900	221,528	238,660	289,706	295,000	305,586	344,656	364,183	383,459
200 Instruction: Curriculum	1,735,108	1,954,458	1,941,963	2,408,363	2,434,363	2,827,728	2,901,631	3,457,325	3,393,644
300 Instruction & Non-Curriculum	1,567,619	1,177,642	1,034,203	1,193,121	1,386,173	1,605,079	1,739,725	1,818,755	2,088,894
400 Learning Resources	100,278	317,427	304,550	363,119	363,119	371,214	353,352	326,910	394,533
500 Student Services	252,432	300,992	301,764	371,175	371,175	367,537	440,046	472,800	488,031
600 Plant Operations						182,462	173,000	173,000	173,000
620 Plant Maintenance						44,000	53,462	53,462	53,462
700 General Institution	155,918	213,345	263,030	329,403	329,403	232,880	322,732	406,015	494,982
900 Capital Outlay	89,812	102,716				1,551,897	1,904,580	465,307	2,273,422
Fixed Charges	514,898	491,710	586,402	27,603	27,603	48,297			23,836
TOTAL	4,626,865	4,779,818	4,670,572	4,982,490	5,206,836	7,536,680	8,233,184	7,537,757	9,767,263

TABLE XV Continued (Page 4)
STATE BUDGET

STATE BUDGET CODE	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
100 General Administration	414,488	466,826	471,571	441,564	454,490	494,929	512,939	536,939	549,435
200 Instruction: Curriculum	3,962,974	4,293,594	4,733,526	5,647,925	5,261,667	5,752,298	6,046,940	6,273,622	6,541,770
300 Instruction & Non-Curriculum	1,740,332	1,782,735	2,127,485	2,297,377	2,469,662	2,413,790	2,554,257	2,619,047	2,676,091
400 Learning Resources	398,300	439,773	466,487	460,869	486,045	509,025	498,927	542,052	560,485
500 Student Services	508,314	542,688	611,455	622,820	686,130	729,652	716,259	801,859	816,842
600 Plant Operations	173,000	173,000	168,870	147,065	147,065	147,065	145,741	147,065	
620 Plant Maintenance	53,462	53,462	52,164	45,428	45,428	45,428	45,020	45,428	
700 General Institution	394,790	526,595	583,614	752,695	820,701	924,614	1,130,040	787,083	763,404
900 Capital Outlay	3,141,663	480,495	387,399	348,052	432,153	565,365	680,945	695,496	378,306
Fixed Charges									
TOTAL	10,787,323	8,758,694	9,607,999	10,792,336	10,803,361	11,582,163	12,332,800	12,446,916	12,478,826

TABLE XV Continued (Page 5)
STATE BUDGET

STATE BUDGET CODE	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
100 General Administration	613,586	688,655	749,549
200 Instruction: Curriculum	6,959,835	7,589,495	8,436,227
300 Instruction & Non-Curriculum	3,195,926	3,560,024	3,732,061
400 Learning Resources	550,703	555,587	638,294
500 Student Services	883,608	915,103	1,039,088
600 Plant Operations	147,065	192,493	147,065
620 Plant Maintenance	45,428		45,408
700 General Institution	822,399	1,118,033	1,461,007
900 Capital Outlay	738,184	884,233	668,276
Fixed Charges			
TOTAL	13,956,734	15,503,623	16,916,975

The 1961-62 Lee County budget was \$56,986 compared to \$2,364,336 for fiscal year 1999-2000, which included the Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center and other sites in Lee County.

Chatham County's first formal budget was \$52,000 for the fiscal year 1989-90. Its 1999-2000 budget totaled \$1,020,885. This includes all Chatham County sites.

Harnett County's first formal budget was \$76,696 for the fiscal year 1989-90. Its 1999-2000

budget totaled \$795,707. This includes all Harnett County sites.

Over a 38-year period the college's total budget from local and state agencies increased from \$78,920 to \$21,097,903. This information was retrieved from trustee board minutes and financial files of the college.

The civic center is funded from three sources: a motel tax, Lee County government, and rental revenue. Plans call for this support to eventually come solely from motel taxes and rental revenue.

TABLE XVI
LOCAL BUDGETS

Lee County	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
General Administration	6,986		9,465			6,129
Instructional Services		Board minutes did not reflect a budget	5,400	Board minutes did not reflect a budget	Board minutes did not reflect a budget	
Plant Operation			13,584			17,176
Plant Maintenance			4,142			8,474
General Institution			4,518			3,079
Capital Outlay	50,000					15,PT42
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>56,986</i>		<i>37,109</i>			<i>50,600</i>
Civic Center						
General Administration						
Capital Outlay						
<i>Subtotal</i>						
<i>Lee County Total</i>	<i>56,986</i>		<i>37,109</i>			<i>50,600</i>
Chatham County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
<i>Chatham County Total</i>						
Harnett County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
<i>Harnett County Total</i>	<i>56,986</i>		<i>37,109</i>			<i>50,600</i>
<i>Grand Total</i>						

TABLE XVI Continued (Page 2)
LOCAL BUDGETS

Lee County	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
General Administration	3,225	3,800	4,000	7,600	11,300	11,300
Instructional Services	2,700	2,700	2,700	3,000	3,600	3,600
Plant Operation	19,799	24,410	29,104	33,778	38,007	43,785
Plant Maintenance	11,392	11,920	12,159	13,035	14,575	15,107
General Institution	3,823	4,488	5,278	6,551	7,518	8,708
Capital Outlay	7,033	7,552	11,750	4,790	4,470	35,500
Subtotal	47,952	54,870	65,000	68,754	79,470	118,000
Civic Center						
General Administration						
Capital Outlay						
Subtotal						
Lee County Total	47,952	54,870	65,000	68,754	79,470	118,000
Chatham County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
Chatham County Total						
Harnett County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
Harnett County Total						
Grand Total	47,952	54,870	65,000	68,754	79,470	118,000

TABLE XVI Continued (Page 3)
LOCAL BUDGETS

Lee County	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
General Administration	11,400	13,150	13,750	13,150	13,150	13,400
Instructional Services	3,600	3,600	5,400	3,600	3,600	3,600
Plant Operation	52,520	60,420	91,152	91,152	113,463	131,851
Plant Maintenance	18,445	20,718	28,630	28,630	33,150	35,878
General Institution	9,284	16,180	10,074	27,601	36,451	41,161
Capital Outlay		4,350	19,680	9,650	50,000	4,018
Subtotal	95,249	118,418	168,686	173,783	249,814	229,908
Civic Center						
General Administration						
Capital Outlay						
Subtotal						
Lee County Total	95,249	118,418	168,686	173,783	249,814	229,908
Chatham County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
Chatham County Total						
Harnett County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
Harnett County Total						
Grand Total	95,249	118,418	168,686	173,783	249,814	229,908

TABLE XVI Continued (Page 4)
LOCAL BUDGETS

Lee County	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
General Administration	14,400	18,100	16,659	15,750	19,004	11,412
Instructional Services	2,400	3,000	3,022	1,500	1,751	1,769
Plant Operation	156,486	179,089	230,566	239,134	260,945	282,080
Plant Maintenance	38,488	53,878	73,179	55,397	62,324	70,937
General Institution	48,879	55,777	86,423	71,745	53,298	54,294
Capital Outlay		7,648	6,825	106,725	3,380	45,350
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>260,653</i>	<i>317,492</i>	<i>416,674</i>	<i>490,251</i>	<i>400,702</i>	<i>465,842</i>
Civic Center						
General Administration						
Capital Outlay						
Subtotal						
Lee County Total	260,653	317,492	416,674	490,251	400,702	465,842
Chatham County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
Chatham County Total						
Harnett County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						
Plant Maintenance						
General Institution						
Capital Outlay						
Harnett County Total						
Grand Total	260,653	317,492	416,674	490,251	400,702	465,842

TABLE XVI Continued (Page 5)
LOCAL BUDGETS

Lee County	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
General Administration	12,629	11,965	17,281	17,297	21,246	21,404
Instructional Services	1,771	10,492	11,175	12,129	12,601	42,024
Plant Operation	308,883	338,812	403,288	446,944	476,320	497,032
Plant Maintenance	83,139	100,955	123,278	134,368	146,370	160,351
General Institution	95,776	105,706	105,527	112,985	117,146	120,612
Capital Outlay	31,030	20,350	63,625	33,200	85,000	226,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	533,228	588,280	724,174	756,141	858,683	1,067,423
Civic Center						
General Administration						
Capital Outlay						
<i>Subtotal</i>						
Lee County Total	533,228	588,280	724,174	756,141	858,683	1,067,423
Chatham County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation					35,400	38,967
Plant Maintenance					6,000	7,600
General Institution					10,600	8,600
Capital Outlay						
<i>Chatham Total</i>					52,000	55,167
Harnett County						
General Administration						
Instructional Services						
Plant Operation						54,855
Plant Maintenance						7,800
General Institution						6,555
Capital Outlay						7,585
Harnett Total					76,696	76,795
Grand Total	533,228	588,280	724,174	756,141	987,379	1,199,385

TABLE XVI Continued (Page 6)
LOCAL BUDGETS

Lee County	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
General Administration	21,776	21,795	21,795	21,795	23,087	23,763
Instructional Services	43,768	44,025	45,017	46,803	50,519	50,927
Plant Operation	525,811	531,183	533,949	575,527	584,340	626,595
Plant Maintenance	159,684	170,096	168,765	190,177	204,189	224,305
General Institution	109,130	134,730	140,696	163,037	170,591	202,061
Capital Outlay	317,000	294,100	214,000	95,000	320,000	450,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,177,169</i>	<i>1,195,929</i>	<i>1,124,222</i>	<i>1,092,339</i>	<i>1,352,726</i>	<i>1,577,651</i>
Civic Center						
General Administration	136,410	151,094	167,595	191,739	218,038	221,143
Capital Outlay			11,200			55,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>136,410</i>	<i>151,094</i>	<i>178,795</i>	<i>191,739</i>	<i>218,038</i>	<i>276,143</i>
<i>Lee County Total</i>	<i>1,313,579</i>	<i>1,347,023</i>	<i>1,303,017</i>	<i>1,284,078</i>	<i>1,570,764</i>	<i>1,853,794</i>
Chatham County						
General Administration						1,977
Instructional Services	11,036	22,634	24,094	40,688	40,688	51,756
Plant Operation	34,542	99,897	107,474	113,167	113,167	158,23
						6
Plant Maintenance	7,600	14,300	15,740	17,866	17,866	20,078
General Institution	8,980	20,680	21,480	22,280	22,280	20,303
Capital Outlay		10,775	14,100			
<i>Chatham County Total</i>	<i>62,158</i>	<i>168,286</i>	<i>182,888</i>	<i>194,001</i>	<i>194,001</i>	<i>252,350</i>
Harnett County						
General Administration						3,184
Instructional Services			10,311	10,824	11,023	11,310
Plant Operation	96,552	108,534	107,823	111,149	112,112	113,716
Plant Maintenance	7,800	7,800	9,800	17,396	17,494	19,576
General Institution	6,600	9,200	13,600	13,600	13,600	10,874
Capital Outlay	3,000	13,050			48,145	
<i>Harnett County Total</i>	<i>113,952</i>	<i>138,584</i>	<i>144,534</i>	<i>152,969</i>	<i>202,374</i>	<i>158,660</i>
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>1,489,689</i>	<i>1,653,893</i>	<i>1,627,439</i>	<i>1,631,048</i>	<i>1,967,139</i>	<i>2,264,804</i>

TABLE XVI Continued (Page 7)
LOCAL BUDGETS

Lee County	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
General Administration	25,346	19,000	19,000
Instructional Services	55,044	65,785	68,004
Plant Operation	640,290	676,871	767,278
Plant Maintenance	226,990	243,576	264,665
General Institution	183,022	186,655	242,645
Capital Outlay	321,000	533,750	473,750
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1,451,692</i>	<i>1,725,637</i>	<i>1,835,342</i>
<i> </i>			
Civic Center			
General Administration	226,569	237,532	248,994
Capital Outlay	90,000	36,000	280,000
Subtotal	316,569	273,532	528,994
Lee County Total	1,768,261	1,999,169	2,364,336
<i> </i>			
Chatham County			
General Administration	1,977	7,900	7,900
Instructional Services	53,029	53,029	54,793
Plant Operation	160,024	195,065	205,573
Plant Maintenance	21,332	22,665	28,509
General Institution	32,303	26,914	29,567
Capital Outlay	36,000		694,543
Chatham County Total	304,665	305,573	1,020,885
<i> </i>			
Harnett County			
General Administration	3,184	7,900	7,900
Instructional Services	11,624	11,624	12,992
Plant Operation	118,145	194,099	207,899
Plant Maintenance	22,251	23,185	23,503
General Institution	12,074	12,116	23,413
Capital Outlay	21,000	23,000	520,000
Harnett County Total	188,278	271,924	795,707
Grand Total	2,261,204	2,576,666	4,180,928

CHAPTER SEVEN

History of CCCC in Chatham County

A variety of adult extension classes was started in Chatham County in 1964. The first nurses aide courses taught in Chatham County started in April 1964 and was taught by Esther Carter.

Literacy classes were started in Chatham County in March 1965. The Lee County Industrial Education Center's board minutes and the historical scrapbook maintained by the college states that the first literacy classes were taught in the vocational agriculture classrooms of traditionally black schools. From the above reference, plus interviews with Charles McLeod, former Adult Basic Education director, some other literacy class sites were: Bear Creek Multipurpose Center, Evans Chapel, Gee's Grove Church, Henry Siler School, Horton Middle School, J.S. Waters School, Pittsboro High School, Siler City Multipurpose Center, Horton High School, Asbury Methodist Church, and Jordan-Matthews High School. Service areas had not been assigned; therefore, duplication of services occurred between Lee County Industrial Education Center and Randolph Education Center. On May 15, 1968, an agreement was signed whereby Central Carolina Technical Institute would provide basic education, general adult education, and health occupation training, and Randolph Technical Institute would provide new and expanding industry, supervisory development training, and fire service training in Chatham County.

During the sixties and early to mid-seventies, classes were held in multipurpose centers, schools, churches, businesses, and homes. In December 1968 a mini-Learning Laboratory was set up in the Pittsboro Middle School. Central Carolina Technical Institute opened its first Chatham County Fundamental Learning Laboratory in the Siler City Multipurpose Center in early 1970. In the early nineteen seventies, Central Carolina Technical Institute assumed the instructional responsibility of conducting emergency medical and fire service training in Chatham County.

The first Emergency Medical Technician class in Chatham County was started in December 1974. This 81-hour emergency medical technician certification course was facilitated by Esther Carter

and Gayle Griffin of Siler City. The class members were personnel from the Siler City Volunteer Fire Department, the Chatham County Rescue Squad, the Siler City Police Department, and interested citizens. Students sat for the certification exam, which was administered by the North Carolina Department of Human Resources, on March 4, 1975.

In January 1975, Jim Turner was appointed Chatham County coordinator. He was located on the Sanford campus and was the only full-time college employee for Chatham County. Under the leadership of Turner, the institute's presence grew, and so did the participation of the Chatham County residents. The need for permanent classrooms and office space came to the fore.

On February 13, 1975, the Chatham County Advisory Committee on Continuing Education was organized. Elected chair of the committee for 1975-76 was Cecil Budd, mayor of Siler City. Watson Nordan, vice-president of the Pittsboro branch of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, was elected Chair-elect, and Turner was elected secretary. This group was charged with the responsibility of assisting the institute in telling the citizens of Chatham County how the institute could assist them through continuing education classes.

Nineteen seventy-six was a year of competition for use and management of the vacated Paul Braxton School, located on Third Avenue in Siler City. Both Central Carolina Technical Institute and the Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action Agency petitioned the Chatham County Board of Education for use of the Paul Braxton School, a facility built in 1922. On April 29, 1977, the institute was granted use and management of the original high school portion of the facility, with the stipulation that Sandhills Community College be permitted to offer college-transfer courses. Inadequate participation brought a quick demise to that program.

A full agenda of literacy, avocational, vocational, and academic courses was conducted at the Paul Braxton site. Selected curriculum courses in business and related subjects were offered. Growth was a constant factor. The institute con-

tinued to use other class sites throughout the county.

In 1984, Turner returned to the classroom as an instructor of mathematics and as the Mathematics Department chair. Charles White was employed as Chatham County coordinator of Continuing Education in June 1984. On July 1, 1991, White was appointed associate dean of Chatham County operations, and as a result of an administrative reorganization in 1995, he was appointed provost for Chatham County operations. White resigned on January 1, 1996, to become a dean at Catawba Valley Community College.

Adequate classroom space at a central site continued to be a problem. In August 1984, Central Carolina Technical College ceased using Paul Braxton School and moved into the Henry Siler School, located at 502 West Third Street, across town from the Paul Braxton School. White and Teresa Wright, secretary, were the only full-time employees. This 14,152-square-foot facility was more compact, more efficient to operate, and provided more classrooms than the Paul Braxton School. The Chatham County Board of Education was fiscally responsible for maintenance and utilities. The college submitted invoices to the Chatham County Board of Education for payment.

Under a cooperative agreement between Central Carolina Technical College and the Chatham County Board of Education, the college taught computer classes at Northwood High School, starting in September 1984. The college provided five Apple computers, used by high school students during the day, in exchange for the night use of Northwood's computers.

An advisory committee for Chatham County was appointed in February 1985. Its purpose was to advise the college's Board of Trustees about services the college should provide to the people. The original committee was composed of Gus Murchison, County Commissioner; Cecil Budd, businessman; Ed Clapp, businessman; Tom Long, Chatham County economic developer; Larry Mabe, educator; Steve Crotts, industrialist; Charles King, industrialist; Greg Headen, minister; Bill Warfford, banker and Rossie Lindsey, housewife; and Thelma Turner, retired educator. This was a structured committee with officers and rotating terms. It was expanded in July 1987 to include Elsic Cunningham, Council on Aging; Shirley Jones, insurance agent; Barry Hayes, broadcast

industry; Jack Livingston, vocational rehabilitation; and John Snipes, merchant.

In 1985, Central Carolina Technical College was designated by the Department of Community Colleges as primary provider of community college services to Chatham County. Educators at Jordan-Matthews High School in Siler City and the college engaged in a unique relationship with CCTC in September 1985. Jordan-Matthews and CCTC joined to offer a vocational education program in electricity. Selected high school students earned units of high school credit while earning credit toward a degree at CCTC. Such cooperative relationships were permitted under the Huskins Bill. Jordan-Matthews High School provided the physical facilities, and CCTC provided the instructor. Don Atkinson was the first instructor. This program was later moved to the Siler City campus of the college and was converted to a Facilities Maintenance Program in the fall of 1997.

Barbara Burton was employed on April 15, 1985, to develop an Early Childhood Education curriculum that would be based on the Siler City Campus. The task was completed quickly. The first full-time curriculum for Chatham County began with 17 students in September 1985, on the Henry Siler School Campus, with Burton as the Department Chair. Burton retired October 1, 2001. Jennie Megginson was employed as a second instructor for Early Childhood Education in September 1986. She resigned, and Dr. Patsy Austin was employed as her replacement on August 18, 1988. Dr. Austin resigned this position in the summer of 2000.

This program moved into a state-of-the-art childcare center, with AA rating, on the new Pittsboro Campus in August 1992.

Participation in Continuing Education grew steadily. The records show 912 students enrolled in 85 Continuing Education courses during the 1985 spring quarter.

Courses leading to an associate degree in Data Processing were offered during the 1985 summer quarter. Ten IBM-XT computers were purchased for advanced computer courses.

GED testing was offered for the first time in Chatham County in August 1985.

An additional full-time extension position was funded for the fall of 1985. Margaret Awtrey was employed January 1, 1986, to fill that position, which was titled assistant coordinator-recruiter.

Her duties were to organize extension classes and recruit Adult Basic Education and GED students. Awtrey resigned this position on June 30, 1988.

Through the grassroots effort of Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, president of Central Carolina Technical College, new legislation was enacted that permitted the college's Board of Trustees to be expanded from 12 to 16 members. This expansion ensured representation on the college's Board of Trustees for Chatham and Harnett counties. Chatham County Commissioners appointed Messrs. Carl Thompson and Earl Thompson to the college's Board of Trustees. They were sworn in as board members in January 1986.

In the summer of 1986, the Henry Siler School was completely air conditioned, and a partition was erected to divide the cafeteria space into two additional classrooms.

The 1987 fall quarter was a time of growth.

Through the cooperative efforts of the North Carolina Department of Labor, the Job Training Partnership Act, and Central Carolina Technical College, a one-quarter Facilities Maintenance Certificate program was offered in Chatham County for the unemployed. The Department of Labor recruited students; Job Partnership Training Act purchased equipment, supplies, books, and tuition; and Central Carolina Technical College provided instructors.

Charles White and Ruth Andrews formed a Literacy Advisory Council for Chatham County. Its duties and responsibilities were to assist Adult Basic Education instructors in acquiring student referrals and to identify volunteer tutors.

Morris Casper and Martha Pearce were employed in September 1987 as full-time Adult Basic Education recruiters. Compensatory education classes were started at Chatham Trades in the fall of 1987, and later expanded to the Siler City Campus. The parking lot was paved. Twelve IBM PS-2 computers were added.

Growth continued in 1988. A new Micro-computer Application Certificate program was initiated at the beginning of the 1988 fall quarter. Literacy and Continuing Education courses were held in a designated classroom in the vacated Byrd's Food store, located behind Chatham County Government Complex in Pittsboro.

Karen Allen was employed on August 29, 1988, as coordinator of Continuing Education for Chatham County. She replaced Awtrey. On July

1, 1994, her title changed to director of Continuing Education and Literacy. Upon the departure of Charles White on January 1, 1996, Dr. Allen was appointed provost for Chatham County operations, a position she holds at this writing.

The Hispanic population was increasing rapidly in Chatham County. Mitchell Million was employed in December 1988 to identify non-English-speaking people, and to organize and teach English as a Second Language classes. Million taught classes at work sites and at other sites in the county, as well as on the Siler City Campus.

The second full-time curriculum, General Office Education, began in September 1989 with 17 students and Marjorie York as lead instructor.

The Chatham County Commissioners approved the first local budget of \$52,000 for the Chatham County Campus for 1989-90. On December 12, 1989, a five-year lease was made between the Chatham County Board of Education and Central Carolina Community College for the college's use of the Henry Siler School facilities and campus. The lease period ran from January 1, 1990, through December 30, 1995. The rent for the 2.36 acres and facility was one dollar per year. The Chatham County Commissioners deeded the 2.36 acres to Central Carolina Community College on February 28, 2001.

As enrollment and programs increased, the need for new facilities became apparent. In 1989, a request by the College for additional facilities was presented to the Chatham County Commissioners. In February 1990, the Chatham County Commissioners appointed a task force to study the need for a new campus facility. Taskforce members were Stephen W. Crotts, Charles R. Devinny, Earl B. Fitts, Matthew S. Garrett, R.B. Guthrie, Perry Harrison, John G. Snipes, Earl D. Thompson, Charles White, Jim Womack, Melanie M. O'Connell, Thelma G. Turner, and Dr. Marvin R. Joyner. A public hearing was held on March 2, 1990, and on May 8, 1990, a \$2,000,000 bond issue was passed by a 2.5-to-1 margin. On September 26, 1990, the task force appointed by the commissioners announced its site selection, poised on the west side of Pittsboro, about one mile west of the courthouse, fronting US Highway 64 and NC 87, and containing 43.334 acres. This property was deeded to the college on December 18, 1990. Some people liked the site and some thought it was not the appropriate location. J.

Hyatt Hammond Associates, Inc., of Greensboro was employed as the architect for the new building. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on August 26, 1991, although grading had begun by the contractor on August 5. The beautiful two-story, 22,206-square-foot \$1,697,927 facility was officially received for occupancy on July 27, 1992. The building contained nine classrooms, two computer laboratories, a demonstration childcare center, a student center, a conference room, a learning resource center, a book and supply room, a workroom, and 15 offices.

The 1990-91 school year was a very productive one for the Chatham County Extension Division. The data listed below reflect the division's activity.

Class Category	# of classes	# of students (dupl. headcount)
Academic	36	389
Avocational	58	580
Emergency Medical Trg.	13	374
Fire Service Training	43	940
Focused Industrial Trg.	3	31
Literacy		
ABE	47	618
ESL	43	580
GED	36	386
New Industry	6	53
Occupational	158	1187
Practical Skills	28	272
Sheltered Workshops		
Compensatory Ed.	28	525
TOTAL	499	5935

Marjorie York was employed in September 1991 as the first full-time General Office instructor. She retired in 1996. In the fall of 1997 all business courses were taught in the Office Systems Technology curriculum.

A four-quarter Practical Nurse Education curriculum, under the direction of Wanda Bray, was implemented in the fall of 1992 as the third full-time curriculum based in Chatham County. Graduates of this program could complete the requirements for an Associate Degree in Nursing on the Lee County Campus.

College Transfer classes were offered for the first time on the Chatham County Campus during the 1992 fall quarter. Full-time staff numbered 26.

Reginald Smith was employed December 1, 1992, as a full-time temporary coordinator of the Small Business Assistance Center and Community

Service. He operated the Small Business Assistance Center out of his office, which was located in the first building on the Pittsboro Campus. When the second building was completed, the Small Business Assistance Center moved into it.

In 1992 the Chatham County Campus became a partner in the National Workplace Literacy Grant Consortium composed of Central Carolina Community College, Alamance Community College, Piedmont Community College, and Randolph Community College, and textile companies Collins and Aikman and Burlington Industries.

The purpose of the consortium and resulting grant was to develop and implement a customized and innovative workplace literacy program to upgrade employees' basic literacy skills. New technology and management styles, such as cross training and teamwork, required employees to use skills not previously needed for success on the job. Therefore, literacy skills needed to be increased to help employees become more proficient in their jobs, be eligible for promotion, and complete their high school education.

The grant ran from June 1992 through June 1994. The grant budget was \$2,275,859. Of this amount, the industries committed \$1,131,508, the colleges committed \$153,905, and the Department of Occupation Education contributed \$990,466. When the grant ended, Collins and Aikman continued funding of the program to operate a Lifelong Learning Center. The college provided instructors and some instructional material.

Proper planning was a key to the success of this program. The first program coordinator, Annie Roach, and instructor Laura Coffee completed job-task analysis on every job in the plant and wrote an education plan for each student. Roach resigned in November 1993 and Coffee assumed the coordinator role until February 1996, when she became director of Continuing Education in Chatham County.

Instruction was learner centered, using individual learning plans that were approved by each employee's supervisor and the human resources department.

The instructional setting consisted of a classroom located in the heart of the weaving area of the plant and was easily accessible to all employees. Curriculum content included reading, mathematics, writing, communication, critical thinking

and problem solving, schematics, charts and graphs, teamwork, and learning to learn. The classroom was equipped with eight computers, which were purchased by Collins and Aikman and used for computer-assisted instruction. Classes were scheduled for the convenience of three shifts. Employees were paid for class time up to two hours per week. In 1992, 445 employees signed up for classes.

Mastercraft purchased Collins and Aikman in 1994. Due to the excellent results of the program, Mastercraft continued the program in Siler City and expanded it to its plants throughout North Carolina. Coordinator Laura Coffee assisted other colleges in replicating the program. In 1995 this program received the Mastercraft Presidential Award for Innovation. The program was featured at regional, state, and national conferences. Dr. Eunice Asbov, professor of Adult Education at the University of Pennsylvania, evaluated the program, and assigned it a very high rating.

In December 1999, Mastercraft was purchased by Jones Fabric, which funded the program into year 2000, then discontinued the workplace literacy program known as the Lifelong Learning Center.

Throughout the life of this program and until Jones Fabric purchased Mastercraft, the Central Carolina College Foundation received \$270,849.00 in donations from Mastercraft.

A Huskins Bill Automotive Mechanics program started in the fall of 1993, with 38 high school students enrolled. Hubert Mundy was assigned as the instructor, a position he holds at this writing. See Chapter Three, page 63 for additional information.

The first Chatham County Small Business Assistance Center Advisory Committee was appointed in March 1993. Members were Gennie Beasley, Elton Chevalier, Nadine Degraffenreidt, Sara Donaldson, Cindy Edwards, Terrill Ellington, Cheryl Gallan, Welford Harris, Pat Meadows, John Michael, Melanie O'Connell, Marva Price, Howard Steir, and Michael Willett.

Chatham County's first Small Business Expo was held in the North Carolina National Guard Armory in Siler City on May 4, 1994. One thousand people visited the 39 small-business booths.

A fourth full-time curriculum, and the first associate degree curriculum, Medical Assistant, was started under the directorship of Kim Berkowitz in

the fall of 1994. Twenty-four students were enrolled.

This program was expanded to the Harnett County Campus in September of 1995. Cecelia Patterson was employed as the instructor for the Harnett Campus and was appointed Medical Assisting lead instructor for the college in May 1998, when the curriculum was made available on all three campuses. The American Association of Medical Assistants accredited the Medical Assistant program.

In 1994, a state construction bond was passed, allowing Chatham County to receive \$2,000,000. These funds were used to construct second two-story classroom/laboratory building on the Pittsboro Campus. This second building was started in July 1995, completed in November 1996, and occupied in December 1996. This 21,000-square-foot, \$1,814,403 building contains spaces for an expanded Small Business Center, Practical Nurse Education, Medical Assisting, and other allied health programs; two computer laboratories; Guided Studies; a science laboratory; a multipurpose room; conference room; three classrooms; 14 offices; and a clerical work room.

By the beginning of the 1996 fall quarter, 30 full-time and numerous part-time personnel were employed by the college to provide services to Chatham County.

In its efforts to meet specific needs of the populace it is charged to serve, Central Carolina Community College has implemented some programs unique to North Carolina, even the Southeast. The Sustainable Agriculture Program is such a program. It grew out of a desire to address the needs of the farm community in Chatham County and the surrounding Piedmont region of North Carolina. Harvey Harmon, a local organic grower, initiated it in September 1995. The program quickly formed into a one-of-a-kind collaboration of farmers, Central Carolina Community College, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service-Chatham County Center, Carolina Farm Stewardship Association, American Livestock Breeds Conservancy, Rural Entrepreneurship through Action Learning Enterprises, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University, and North Carolina State University. This broad-based coalition pooled its expertise, and a nine-course Continuing Education curriculum was developed that gave students the entrepreneurial and technical skills

necessary to develop and manage a profitable, environmentally sound, community-based small farm or agricultural business.

This Sustainable Agriculture Program curriculum is composed of five core and four elective courses. Each course earns three Continuing Education units and is 30 hours in length. A five-acre land laboratory, located on the Pittsboro Campus, was designed as an outdoor classroom and research and demonstration tool.

The land laboratory offers experimental and academic learning in a market-garden setting. A seasonal greenhouse was erected by the students on the Land Laboratory site.

The program has had three coordinators since its inception. The first two were part-time and the third one was full-time, as a result of a grant. Harvey Harmon served as coordinator from September 12, 1995, through November 21, 1999. Tony Kleese shared the coordinatorship with Harmon from May 12, 1997, through December 12, 1999. Robin Kohanowich was appointed as a full-time coordinator on January 3, 2000.

In December 1996, the college implemented a two-year associate degree Dialysis Technician curriculum on the Pittsboro Campus, under the direction of Kathy Berlin. The curriculum was terminated in August 1998, primarily because medical agencies would employ untrained personnel, train them, and pay them minimum salaries. Trained personnel earned the same as the untrained; therefore, there was no incentive to seek a diploma or degree from the Dialysis Technician curriculum.

The first Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET) class conducted in Chatham County held its graduation on June 14, 1997. Graduates of the 540-hour course were Matthew Boryla, Kimberly

Cramer, Matthew Craven, Maria Hall, Tim Herring, Paul Kirkman, Michael Kooger, Tim Matthews, Nadine Parry, Jerry Tredinnick, and Lori Watkins.

In January 2000, a diploma-level Information Systems Technology curriculum, directed by Walter Person, was started on the Pittsboro Campus.

Leon Tongret was appointed the first full-time director of the Chatham County Small Business Assistance Center in May 2000.

August 2000 was a month of progressive activity. A major structural renovation of the Henry Siler Campus facility was completed at a cost of \$278,367.

On the Pittsboro Campus, Shannon Leissner became the first full-time biology instructor and Joy Hewett became the first full-time English instructor.

Interest in pottery has been quite strong in Chatham County. James T. Achuff, a retired fine arts professor from Syracuse University, donated two pottery kilns and supplies, valued at \$12,000, to the college. One additional kiln has been donated. Nine potter's wheels (one is handicapped accessible) were purchased. The former kitchen area of the Henry Siler Campus was renovated and converted into a 500-square-foot Continuing Education pottery laboratory, which was occupied in the fall of 2000.

The automotive shop on the Pittsboro Campus was rearranged so that a third instructional bay, including a lift, and a third overhead door were added. The Chatham County Council on Aging acquired three grants totaling \$30,000 to build a one-mile public walking trail on the Pittsboro Campus. It was opened to the public in October 2000.

CHAPTER EIGHT

History of CCCC in Harnett County

Lee County Industrial Education Center expanded into Harnett County in 1965. J.P. Crumpler was appointed supervisor of the Maple Grove School that the Harnett County Commissioners provided for adult education and extension classes on March 2, 1965. Classes were quickly established in both areas. The Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA) classes started in May 1966 at Maple Grove School. MDTA programs taught at Maple Grove were bricklaying, service station mechanic, electrical appliance repair, and plumbing. Maple Grove School remained a center of instructional activity in adult education, occupational extension, and MDTA classes until 1987.

A series of Comprehensive Education Training Act (CETA), the new name for MDTA, courses in general office clerk and nursing aide were taught at Maple Grove School, starting in 1970. In March 1973 the college started an associate degree Secretarial Science curriculum at Maple Grove. Records are not available to report final results.

In August 1971, Harnett Production Enterprises (a sheltered workshop for handicapped adults) occupied Maple Grove School. CCTC was a contracting agent for instruction with Harnett Production Enterprises.

Womble's Warehouse in Lillington was leased as a site to teach MDTA classes. MDTA classes in carpentry, electricity, and plumbing started at this site on May 1, 1966, and continued through 1968.

The first Fundamental Learning Laboratory was opened in Harnett County in February 1969 in a white-framed structure on the Lillington High School campus. The second Fundamental Learning Laboratory was opened in April 1969 on the Dunn High School campus.

Jean Collins became the first full-time coordinator of extension programs in Harnett County on January 1, 1972, a post she held until June 30, 1975.

At the request of Betsy Johnson Memorial and Good Hope hospitals, Central Carolina Technical Institute taught a one-time, one-year Practical Nurse Education curriculum in Harnett County. Patricia Gray McKee was the lead instructor.

Training started in March 1972 and concluded in March 1973. The class site was Maple Grove School. Fourteen students, ages 19 through 41, were enrolled. Hospital affiliation was with Betsy Johnson Memorial Hospital in Dunn.

The first extension advisory committee was appointed for Harnett County and held its first meeting in January 1975. Five of the 13 appointed members attended. The five attending elected officers and proceeded with the business of identifying courses the committee thought were needed. Graham Stewart, training director for Erwin Mills, was elected chair; Dr. Bruce Blackmon of Bunes Creek was elected vice chair; and Jean Collins, extension coordinator for Harnett County was elected secretary. Others attending this first meeting were Avis Hall of Angier and J.T. Vail of Bunes Creek. It was reported at this meeting that 827 people were enrolled in extension classes in Harnett County.

By March 1977 this committee had been expanded to include Buzz Pope, Jr., Mike Sanders, Wendell Dorman, Clinton Adams, Bill Shaw, James Randolph, Ivo Wortman, Davis Bradley, C.P. Stewart, Bradilene Vail, Sue Burgess, and Lois Byrd.

Donald Buie was appointed Harnett County coordinator of Continuing Education on July 1, 1975. Robert B. Garrett replaced Buie in August 1979.

Central Carolina Technical Institute, in cooperation with the North Carolina Office of Emergency Medical Services and the Lillington Rescue Squad, started the first Emergency Medical Services course in Harnett County on September 16, 1975. Successful completion of this course and passing the certification examination, administered by the North Carolina Department of Human Resources, would qualify persons working with rescue squads, ambulance services, and fire and police departments to be identified as certified emergency medical technicians. Sally Dorman was the lead instructor for this 75-hour course.

In 1978 Samuel R. Mirello, chair of the Dunn Area Chamber of Commerce's Economic Development Committee, shared with the chamber his ideas of the need for an industrial training center

in Harnett County. Soon thereafter, the Dunn chamber adopted a goal to create an industrial training center.

Hoover Adams was appointed chair of the Dunn chamber's Industrial Training Center Committee. Others on the committee were M.H. (Jack) Brock, Harnett County manager; Jesse Alphin, county commissioner; Bob Etheridge, North Carolina legislator from Harnett County; and Sam Miriello. This committee was unable to acquire state funding for a Harnett County Industrial Training Center.

In March 1979 the Harnett County Commissioners decided to proceed with plans for a training center. Miriello chaired a committee to locate a site for a training center. Serving on that committee with Miriello were Steve Carver, equipment manufacturer; Nelson Currin, businessman; Donald Damon, Harnett County Public Schools; Donald Kelly, industrial human resources; Harrington Morrison, public school transportation; and Bill Shaw, county commissioner and contractor.

The need for a permanent site to conduct classes in the Lillington area was paramount. In early 1979 the Harnett County Board of Education granted CCTC use of the vacated Vocational Agriculture Building located on the Lillington Middle School campus.

Over a period of years, the shop portion of the building was used for occupational extension laboratories for carpentry, electricity, sewing, upholstery and welding. Curriculum courses in criminal justice, industrial management, and agriculture science and mechanization were taught at night in the classrooms.

Gloria Clemons was appointed lead instructor for the first group of women in the Lillington area to pursue a six-month course of study in secretarial science, sponsored by CETA. Joyce Miller assisted Clemons. The class started on January 23, 1980, and was conducted in the former Vocational Agriculture Building on the Lillington Middle School Campus in Lillington.

Wellon's Warehouse, located at 605 North Ashe Avenue in Dunn, was leased as the temporary site of the Harnett County Training Center in March 1979.

Through the concerted efforts of the Harnett Commissioners, the Harnett County Office of Human Resources-Manpower, Region "M" Council of Governments, and Central Carolina Techni-

cal Institute, day and night machinist classes started on March 1, 1981. Other occupational and General Adult Education classes were taught at this site. Ray Backlund organized the machine shop and taught the classes until July 1, 1981. He returned to his previous instructional position, and Eldon Strickland assumed the instructor position. Strickland resigned August 10, 1982, and was replaced by Sam Barnes in October 1982. Barnes resigned in March 1989 to take a teaching position at his alma mater. Edwin Thomas, a Tool and Die graduate of CCTC, assumed the machinist instructor position in April 1989 and remains in the position at this writing.

Through the Region "M" Council of Governments, machine shop equipment owned by CETA was loaned to the college to equip the machine shop. Only CETA-qualified students were allowed to use the equipment. After many conferences from the local to the state level, non-CETA students were permitted to use the equipment. Eventually the CETA-owned equipment was officially transferred to the college and moved to the new campus. As equipment funds became available, new equipment was purchased and most of the CETA equipment was phased out.

With the temporary site operational, the county commissioners appointed an active working advisory committee in mid-1981, with the assigned task of developing a permanent Harnett County Industrial Training Center. The advisory board members were Sam Miriello, chair, A.D. Arnold, Charles Beidler, Steve Carver, Nelson Currin, Donald Damon, Donald Kelly, Fred McCall, Harrington Morrison, and Bill Shaw.

The committee developed the primary purposes for the Harnett County Training Center. They were: (1) to provide skilled training needed to support the manpower needs of existing industry in Harnett County; (2) to provide skilled training to effectively increase the training labor force available in Harnett County that was needed to recruit industry; and (3) to provide a facility where skilled training could be conducted for an industry that elected to locate in Harnett County.

This committee was later expanded, with an assigned task of advising the college's Board of Trustees concerning Harnett County. Advisory committee members were appointed by the Harnett County Commissioners and approved by the College Board of Trustees. Miriello chaired this

committee until his health forced him to retire in 1989. Damon served as chair from October 1989 until January 1997. Tom Meece served as chair from April 1997 through September 1997, when Joseph Bowden replaced him. Bowden served until January 2001. Jerry Hartgrove assumed the chair in July 2001.

A permanent site for the Harnett County Industrial Training Center came one step closer to reality in July 1982, when the Harnett County Board of Commissioners authorized County Manager M.H. (Jack) Brock to purchase 16.4 acres of land on which to establish the center.

The tract of land, a part of the D.W. Johnson estate, is located on US Highway 421 between Lillington and Buies Creek, approximately 1.3 miles east of NC Highway 210. It was purchased from Barbara Brown and husband Thomas Brown on July 28, 1982. The land was offered for \$2,300 per acre. Harnett County deeded 5.23 acres to the college and granted a 50-year lease on the remaining 11.7 acres on October 25, 1984.

December 19, 1983, was a new day for occupational education in Harnett County. On this day the Harnett County Commissioners accepted the low bid for the first building on the new campus. The low bid of \$308,356 was funded with a \$305,000 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant and \$3,356 from the commissioners. Groundbreaking occurred on March 3, 1984, and the building was occupied in the spring of 1985. The original 7,000 square-foot structure contained three classrooms, a conference room, a student lounge, restrooms, a multipurpose shop, a machine shop, a welding shop, storage, and four offices. The two larger offices were designed for the director of the Harnett County Development Commission and his secretary. Interior construction material was concrete block and the exterior construction material was a precast concrete panel.

The Industrial Training Center Advisory Committee's name was changed to Harnett County Advisory Committee in August 1984. Members of the committee at this time were A.D. Arnold, Charles Beidler, Stever Carver, Nelson Currin, Donald Damon, Donald Kelly, Samuel Mirello, chair, Harrington Morrison, William (Bill) Shaw, and Frank Upchurch.

The 1985 fall quarter enrollment for Harnett County was: Adult basic education, 338 students;

regular extension, 542; curriculum, 322; total duplicated headcount, 1,203.

In October 1985 the North Carolina Community College System approved the Harnett County Campus as a General Educational Development (GED) testing site. Prior to this time Harnett County residents traveled outside Harnett County to an approved site for testing.

Samuel R. Mirello and William A. Shaw were appointed by the Hanett County Commissioners to serve on the Board of Trustees of Central Carolina Technical College. These men were the first trustees from Harnett County. They were sworn in on January 22, 1986.

A daily courier service was established between the main campus and the Harnett County Campus in September 1986. The first courier was Jane Strother, the college's history instructor, who lived in Buies Creek.

Through cooperative efforts of the college, the Department of Labor, and the Private Industry Council, CCTC started a 36-week, 38-hour per week Facility Maintenance program on the Harnett County Campus on December 2, 1986. Students studied blueprint reading, carpentry, electricity, heating and air conditioning, masonry, and mathematics. Graduates found employment as maintenance personnel in motels, apartment complexes, office buildings, and residential colleges. Henry W. Roberts was the instructor. This program was repeated in 1987.

Increasing enrollment required additional space. In 1987 a 7,095 square-foot addition was added to the southeast end of the original building. This additional \$489,573 structure contained a library/learning resource center, two general-purpose classrooms, one typing laboratory, one nursing laboratory, three offices, an industrial multipurpose laboratory, restrooms, and storage. These additions increased the square footage of the original building to 14,095 square feet and the construction cost to \$797,929.

Compensatory Education classes for mentally handicapped adults were started in Harnett County by the college and the Lee/Harnett Mental Health Center in early 1987. A \$26,450 grant from the Department of Community Colleges subsidized the classes.

The State Board of Nursing granted the college permission to conduct a one-year "experimental" Practical Nurse Education curriculum in

Harnett County. Classes started in March 1987, with Helen Magda as lead instructor. A regular Practical Nursing Education curriculum was started in March 1989. Magda was the lead instructor and continues in this position at this time.

Instructor Betty Hanrahan started the first 330-hour, one-quarter Geriatric curriculum in Harnett County on September 9, 1987. This was a niche-needs program and was terminated when the need was met.

The Huskins Bill opened the way for a cooperative agreement between CCCC and the Harnett County Board of Education to implement a Radio Broadcasting curriculum for Harnett County High School students. In the fall of 1987, 25 Triton High School students, who were at least 16 years old, enrolled in the first Radio Broadcasting class.

Anthony R. Harrington was the first full-time instructor for this program. He taught at this site from July 1988 through August 1999, at which time he became a history instructor for the college.

Through a contractual agreement, approved by the Department of Community Colleges, CCTC students could enroll at Hank Hanna College of Beauty Culture, receive financial aid through CCTC, and be awarded a diploma from the college. Hank Hanna provided the facilities and instructors. The college and the North Carolina Board of Cosmetic Arts supervised the program. The first students enrolled in September 1987.

During the 1985 legislative session, Representative Bob Etheridge acquired \$100,000 through the legislative budget process to construct a firearms-training center near Harnett Correctional Center in Harnett County. This firearms-training center was designed for law enforcement agencies in the central and eastern regions of North Carolina. This "Hogan's Alley" type firearms range was designed by Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, president of the college. The range was occupied, and an open-house demonstration was held on October 29, 1987.

The college appointed a task force to study programs and service needs for the Harnett County Campus. Appointed to this task force on October 6, 1987, were Dr. Frances Andrews, associate dean, General Studies and Learning Resources; Robert Brown, department chair, Tool and Die/Machinist; Donald Buiie, associate dean, Continuing Education and Public Service Education; Donald Damon, director of Vocational Education,

Harnett County schools; Dr. Jim Foster, associate dean, Engineering and Industrial Education; Robert Garrett, director of Harnett County operations; Helen Holder, CCTC trustee; Dr. Marvin Joyner, president, CCTC; Steve Lympany, lead instructor, Laser Electro-optics Technology; Thomas Ratliff, lead instructor, Electronics Technology; Merritt Robinson, associate dean, Business and Technical Education, and Preston Sellers, department chair, Engineering Technologies.

This committee was charged to commence work in mid-October and make recommendations based on the best data available to determine the most appropriate programs and services to provide on the Harnett County Campus.

In an effort to create more small businesses in Harnett County, the Dunn Area Committee of 100, Inc., conceived the idea of a small-business incubator for the Dunn area. The primary objective of the incubator was to provide a climate of success for new small businesses during the critical stages of development. The incubator, known as Triangle South Enterprise Center, assists in accomplishing this objective by providing managerial and technical assistance, and by lowering capital needs of the incubator's tenants. After five years or less the incubator's tenants "hatch out" of the incubator to become viable partners in the business community.

The Triangle South Enterprise Center became an official entity of Harnett County in October 1987.

Harnett County leased the 18,439-square-foot Magnolia School building, located at 600 South Magnolia Avenue in Dunn, to Triangle South Enterprise Center. The North Carolina Technological Development Authority, Inc., provided a \$200,000 matching grant to assist in renovating the building to meet the needs of the tenants.

Operation of the Enterprise Center is a three-way partnership between CCCC, the Dunn Area Committee of 100, Inc., and Harnett County. CCCC employs the director, who is the college's Small Business Assistance Center director for Harnett County and manager of the center. The center provides CCCC with a general-purpose classroom and classrooms for computer and literacy education. The Dunn Area Committee of 100, Inc., employs the secretary, and Harnett County provides annual funds for renovation and maintenance of the facility.

From its beginning in 1987 through 2000, 75 businesses used the center as an incubator.

Three directors have served the center. Julianne Morgan served as director from January 1, 1988, through July 25, 1988. Jeffery G. Newsome served as the second director from September 6, 1988, through January 31, 1990. Nancy H. Blackman was appointed as the third director on March 1, 1990, and continues to serve in this position.

Alice Mewborn Gilchrist replaced Frances Snow as Harnett County coordinator of continuing education in August 1988.

Curriculum students enrolled in nine different curriculums during the 1988 fall quarter. Day curriculums were machinist (four quarters), practical nurse education (four quarters), geriatrics (one quarter), and facility maintenance (one quarter). Night curriculum course offerings were selected from the early childhood associate, business administration, secretarial science, criminal justice, and industrial management curriculums.

Peggy Core was employed on December 1, 1988, as the first full-time counselor/librarian for the Harnett County Campus. Her duties consisted of giving placement tests, scheduling GED testing, counseling students, and coordinating library, developmental, and tutorial services.

Gary Ennis started a full-time Adult High School Program on the Harnett County Campus in March 1989 in room 105, a multipurpose industry training shop. The Adult High School program was expanded into two classrooms located on the west end of the Continuing Education Building in the fall of 1993.

The facility expansion included instructor offices and a testing room. Study carrels were installed in one room, making it possible to seat 45 students in a single room and give each student more privacy. One hundred and ninety-two students received their Adult High School or General Educational Development diploma in July 1993.

The Adult High School program moved back into its original site, room 105, now room 217 of the Continuing Education Building, in July 1996. Major renovations made it much more conducive as a learning laboratory. Ennis continues to direct the program.

The college purchased four and one-half acres of property in 1989 from the Joel Layton estate for \$10,800 per acre. This gave the college an addi-

tional 868 feet of road frontage on US Highway 421. This parcel of land lies on the northwest side of the Harnett County Campus.

A regular practical nurse curriculum began in Harnett County in March 1989. Full-time, daytime curriculums in general office and business administration started in September 1989.

September 28, 1989, was the beginning of a new level of training on the Harnett County Campus. Groundbreaking for the High Technology Building took place on this day. Construction started immediately under the eye of architect Derrill Mullins. This 23,554-square-foot, \$1,605,977 building was occupied in March 1991.

The building houses a learning resource center that includes media and guided studies, a conference room, five classrooms, two electronics laboratories, a general science laboratory, one computer laboratory, a practical nursing laboratory, a student lounge, six offices, storage, restrooms, a first aid room and the Laser-Photonics program. The laser-photonics curriculum uses dedicated laboratories for each of the following lasers: argon/holography, carbon dioxide, helium-neon, neodymium: YAG, nitrogen, and ruby. Other supporting laboratories are for laser systems, fiber optics, and fabrication.

The laser curriculum was transferred to the Harnett Campus in the fall of 1991.

The High Technology Building was named the Bob R. Etheridge Advanced Technology Center in October 2000.

Alice Mewborn was appointed acting associate dean of Harnett County operations in September 1990. She served for eight months during the absence of associate dean Robert Garrett, who was serving his country in Saudi Arabia during Desert Storm.

The first four quarters of the seven-quarter, Early Childhood Associate curriculum began as a full-time day curriculum on the Harnett County Campus in September 1990 with 11 students. Completers of the four-quarter program could receive a diploma or complete the last three quarters on the Lee County Campus and receive an associate in applied science degree.

Virginia Serina became the first full-time instructor for this program in Harnett County in September 1992. The full associate-degree Early Childhood Associate curriculum was offered on the Harnett Campus in September 1993.

The college was given "beneficial occupancy" of the High Technology Building on Harnett County Campus in February 1991.

Two hundred and fifty-three students enrolled in 14 classes through the Triangle South Small Business Assistance Center during the same period.

The spring quarter enrollment report for Continuing Education showed 205 students enrolled in occupational courses, 631 enrolled in community service courses, and 442 enrolled in literacy courses.

The above figures reflect the interest and continued desire of Harnett County residents to take advantage of the educational opportunities available to them.

With the opening of the new High Technology Building, new staff members were employed to start the 1991 fall quarter. They were Uriah Hallman, coordinator of Developmental Studies; Marianna Hardison, English instructor; Rhonda Maduka, counselor; Mike Smith, math/physics instructor; Barbara Stanley, library technician/secretary; and Martha Wolfenbarger, business instructor. Steve Lympany, Laser Electro-Optics instructor, transferred from the Lee County Campus.

A four-quarter General Office curriculum was started on the Harnett Campus in September 1991, under the tutelage of Wolfenbarger. It was upgraded to the seven-quarter, associate-degree Administrative Office Technology curriculum in September 1993.

The first courses of the College Transfer curriculum were taught on the Harnett County Campus as evening classes, in September 1991. This offering was expanded to day classes in January 1993.

Business Administration and Industrial Management curriculum classes were offered at Erwin Mills for its employees in September 1991.

Alice Mewborn, Harnett County coordinator of continuing education, started a family literacy program known as Hand-in-Hand in September 1991 at Shawtown Elementary School. Mothers of kindergarten children went to school with their children. While the children were in kindergarten, the mothers attended literacy and parenting/life-skill classes three days per week. After two years the Hand-in-Hand program was moved to Harnett

Primary School for two years, then to Lillington Elementary School for one year.

The Harnett County Campus hosted the college's Board of Trustees on October 13, 1991. This was the first time the trustees held a meeting outside of Lee County.

Under the Huskins Bill agreement, selected high school students at Triton High School enrolled in Early Childhood Associate courses in September 1992. Certified instructors taught the courses. When students successfully met the criteria for completing the course, and if they chose to pursue early childhood care as a career, credits earned at Triton transferred to the college for college credit.

Carolina Power and Light Company and the North Carolina Telephone Association joined together in creating a Laser Electro-Optics and Electronics Center of Excellence on the Harnett County Campus. Accompanying the designation was a \$54,754 grant from the sponsoring agencies. Governor James B. Hunt dedicated the Center of Excellence on August 31, 1993.

During the summer of 1995 the welding shop was converted into two classrooms, an office and a storage room.

The Medical Assisting curriculum was expanded onto the Harnett County Campus in September 1995. Cecelia Patterson was the instructor. This curriculum is accredited by the American Association of Medical Assistants.

The first full-time Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET) class ever held on the Harnett County Campus started in January 1996. Fourteen students enrolled, ranging in age from 20 to 44. (A part-time evening BLET program was held in Coats in the early 1980s.)

In August 1996, Patricia Denton was employed to start a cosmetology curriculum on the Harnett County Campus. After renovation, the Cosmetology Department was located in the west end of the Continuing Education Building. Classes started in September 1996.

The first Huskins Bill machinist students enrolled in afternoon machinist courses in September 1996.

In August 1997, the college leased the facility known as the Dunn Beauty Institute, Inc., and started a cosmetology curriculum on the site. Cecilia Pate was employed in August 1997 as the Cosmetology instructor. This program was moved

in March 2001 into a new building at 1733 Cumberland Street in the Dunn Plaza Shopping Center. As of March 2001, there were two cosmetology-training sites in Harnett County, the campus site and the Dunn Plaza Shopping Center site.

With the possibility of losing \$1 million from the 1994 statewide bond issue, Harnett County Commissioners borrowed \$908,000 to complete their pledge to match a \$1 million state allocation to the college, designated for facility construction on the Harnett County Campus.

These funds were used to build the 20,540-square-foot, \$2,113,886 Samuel R. Miriello Building. This single-story building was occupied in September 1998 and contains an administrative suite of five offices, a conference room, a reception area, and a materials reproduction/workroom. The instructional area contains six classrooms, three computer laboratories, four faculty offices, a 200-seat multipurpose room, an interactive television classroom, a Guided Studies laboratory supported by a testing room, three offices, three private study rooms, a group study room, and a records room.

Dana Leebbrick, a man with 27 years work experience with the Department of Correction, including 21 years as an instructor at Harnett County Correctional Center, was named the 1999 teacher of the year by the North Carolina Correctional Educational Association. Leebbrick is a basic skills instructor in CCCC's General Educational Development program.

Harnett County received an economic shock when Swift Textiles, Inc., closed its Erwin operation in December 2000, terminating 750 employees. Swift Textiles, Inc., started as Erwin Cotton Mills Company in 1903. Erwin Cotton Mills

Company had a name and owner metamorphosis to Erwin Mills, then to Burlington Industries, and finally to Swift Textiles, Inc., and Erwin was known as the "Denim Capital of the World." Peak employment was 2,000 during the early eighties prior to total automation of its facilities.

In October 2000, CCCC provided counselors on all three shifts to counsel with groups of employees, on a voluntary basis, about education and retraining opportunities the college could provide. Classes for former Swift employees started in January 2001.

The college continues to have a major role in retraining former Swift Textiles, Inc., employees for new occupations. From that dark day in December 2000 to this writing, 175 former employees have enrolled in curriculum classes, and 70 have enrolled in Adult Basic Education and occupational extension classes. This is an ongoing operation at this writing.

Fort Bragg Army Base and the Pope Air Force Base, located south of Sanford and north of Fayetteville have positively affected the Telecommunications curriculum enrollment. The college leased a 3,960-square-foot facility from Harnett County Commissioners and occupied it on August 13, 2001. This facility known as the West Harnett Center is located on NC Highway 27 about .5 miles east of NC Highway 87.

The facility contains a Telecommunications classroom and a Telecommunications laboratory totaling 1,440 square feet. The remaining 2,520 square feet house a computer laboratory and a General Educational Development multipurpose room. Polly Bouldin manages this facility.

CHAPTER NINE

Real Property

Chatham County

The college has ownership of two campus sites in Chatham County. The Siler City Campus contains 2.36 acres and the Pittsboro Campus contains 43.33 acres, for a total acreage of 45.69 acres.

The college has occupied 2.36 acres and facilities in Siler City, known as the Henry Siler School, since 1984. The site lies at 502 West Third Street and is bounded on the north by West Fourth Street, on the east by north Evergreen Avenue, and on the west by North Fir Street. On January 22, 1996, the Chatham County Commissioners passed resolution 96-2 authorizing transfer of the Henry Siler School property to the college. The property was officially deeded from the commissioners to the college on February 28, 2001. The deed is recorded in Book 859, page 399, at the Chatham County Courthouse.

On December 18, 1990, 43.33 acres were deeded from Thomas L. Reeves and wife to Central Community College. The property is located on US Highway 64 West, about one mile west of the Chatham County Courthouse. It also fronts NC Highway 87 North. This site was designated the main campus for Chatham County.

Two acres located on the northeast corner, and fronting NC Highway 87, were released for 50 years to the Chatham County Council on Aging, Inc. The lease covers the period June 2, 1995, through June 2, 2045. The deed to the original 43.33 acres is recorded in Book 567, pages 837-838.

Harnett County

The college acquired a total of 20.90 acres, at three different times, for the Harnett County Campus. Only one site is owned by the college in Harnett County.

On July 28, 1982, Harnett County purchased 16.4 acres from Barbara J. Brown and husband Thomas R. Brown, Jr. This property lies north of US Highway 421, about 1.3 miles east of NC Highway 210. Harnett County deeded 5.23 acres of this property to Central Carolina Technical College on October 15, 1984, on which to establish a Harnett County Campus. The 5.23 acres are re-

corded in Book 773, page 323, at the Harnett County Courthouse. The county leased the remaining 11.17 acres, including a 60-foot access easement from Highway 421. The 5.23 acres has a highway frontage of 213.88 feet.

On August 29, 1998, 4.50 acres adjacent to the southwestern side of the campus were deeded to the college from the Joel G. Layton estate by its trustee, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, N.A. This deed is recorded in Book 892, pages 747-750.

The minutes of the March 1995 meeting of the Harnett County Commissioners reflect that the 11.17 acres leased to the college in October 1984 should be deeded to the college. This property conveyance had not transpired at this writing.

The college leases three sites in Harnett County. The leased sites are the Cosmetology School in Dunn Plaza Shopping Center; the Dunn Beauty Institute, Inc., facility for future use; and West Harnett Center for continuing education and telecommunications, located in the former Benhaven Medical Center at 17273 NC Highway 27 West, about one-half mile west of NC Highway 87.

Lee County

The college has either acquired or exchanged 17 pieces of property in its acquisition of 180.2 acres of land in Lee County. The main campus, including the civic center, has 56.89 acres. There are 1.7634 acres on the North Carolina school of Telecommunications site, 101.37 acres at the Emergency Services Training Center, formerly the Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport, and 20 acres in the Lee County Industrial Park, the new site of the North Carolina School of Telecommunications.

Tract 1

On July 1, 1995, the college received 2.2 acres from the Lee County Board of Education. The property lies east of Clearwater Drive and north of Nash Street, where Clearwater intersects Nash Street, in front of Lee County Senior High School. The deed is recorded in Book 558, page 630 at the Lee County Courthouse, and is shown as Tract One on the master property map.

Tract 2

On November 8, 1971, Lee County deeded 9.44 acres to the institute. The property lies west of Kelly Drive, across Kelly Drive from the civic center, and north of Nash Street across Nash Street from Lee County Senior High School, where Kelly Drive intersects Nash Street. The deed is recorded in Book 120, page 746, and is shown as Tract Two on the master property map.

On the western side of this property, approximately 225 feet from Clearwater Drive and approximately 225 feet from Nash Street, is a pauper's cemetery with unmarked graves.

Tract 3

On January 3, 1975, Lee County deeded 0.38 acres to the institute. This property fronted Kelly Drive and was adjacent to the School Bus Garage site. The deed is recorded in Book 238, page 946, and is shown as Tract Three on the master property map.

Tract 4

On January 15, 1975, Lee County conveyed 2.16 acres, known as the School Bus Garage property, to the institute. The deed that conveys this property conveys a portion of the original 26 acres known as Tract Five on the master property map. This tract fronts Kelly Drive and is surrounded by property of the institute. The deed is recorded in Book 258, page 946, and is identified as Tract Four at the master property map.

Tracts 5, 6, and 10

On a deed dated April 4, 1961, the original 26+/- acres are described. There are other deeds of portion of this property.

This deed in Book 75, page 411, describes the original 26 acres which includes Tracts Five, Six, and Ten on the master property map. Tract Four, the School Bus Garage property, was not a part of the 26 acres, but was leased to the college on January 15, 1975.

Tracts 7 and 10

On March 31, 1967, Central Carolina Technical Institute exchanged 1.38 acres lying on the northeast corner of the campus, fronting Kelly Drive, and identified as Tract Ten on the master property map, for 1.30 acres owned by Walter J. O'Quinn and wife, and identified as Tract Seven on the master property map. The two tracts are contiguous at a single point. This exchange aided in straightening the northeastern boundary of the campus. Both tracts are described in Book 101, page 551.

Tract 8A

On October 16, 1985, the college purchased 0.57 acres from Clearwater Forest, Inc., to aid in straightening the northeast boundary of the campus. The property exchange described under Tracts Seven and Ten and this purchase established a relatively straight east-west property boundary from Kelly Drive to Sloan's Branch. The deed is recorded in Book 374, page 556, and is reflected as Tract Eight A on the master property map.

Tract 8

On December 18, 1990, 2.93 acres, lying on the northwest most point of the campus, was purchased from Clearwater Forest, Inc. this deed is recorded on Book 455, page 585, and is identified as Tract Eight on the master property map.

Tracts 9 and 10

The narrative under Tracts Seven and Ten describe an exchange of 1.38 acres for 1.30. Lacy T. Oldham, Jr., purchased the O'Quinn property lying northeast of and adjacent to the campus. Oldham's purchase included the 1.38 acres previously owned by the college and an additional 5.33 acres. On December 18, 1990, the college purchased the 6.71 acres from Lacy Oldham, Jr., and wife. This deed is recorded in Book 455, page 588A, and identified as Tracts Nine and Ten on the master property map.

Tract 11

On December 16, 1994, the college obtained from Lee County 6.94 acres on which to build the Dennis Wicker Civic Center. This tract lies on the southeastern side of Kelly Drive and northeastern side of Nash Street where Kelly Drive intersects Nash Street. This deed is recorded in Book 547, page 919, and is identified as Tract Eleven on the master property map.

Tract 12

On February 1, 1971, the institute purchased 0.8808 acres from Merritt B. Robinson and Helon P. Stewart. On this site the North Carolina School of Telephony was established. This tract was west of and fronted US Highway 1 in West Sanford Township, bounded on the west to 0.8826 acres, and was owned by the North Carolina Independent Telephone Association. The deed is recorded in Book 548, page 669.

Tract 13

On January 20, 1995, Central Carolina Community College Foundation received 0.8826 acres

from the North Carolina Telephone Association, Inc., formerly North Carolina Independent Telephone Association. Using metes and bounds of the property, a registered surveyor determined it contains 0.8826 acres. This deed is recorded in Book 548, page 669.

On March 3, 1995, the Central Carolina Community College Foundation deeded the property to the Trustees of Central Carolina Community College.

Using metes and bounds, a surveyor calculated the total acreage at 1.7634.

Tract 14

On August 14, 1999, the college was deeded 101.37 acres, more or less, from Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport Authority and known as the Sanford-Lee County Regional Airport. This property lies on Airport Road, which intersects NC

Highway 78 between the Seaboard Coastline Railroad, now CSX Railroad, and Fire Tower Road. The property is bounded on the east by the Seaboard Coastline, now CSX Railroad, and the west, north and south by various property owners. The deed is recorded in Book 684, pages 434, 441, and 444, and is identified as Tract Fourteen.

Twenty acres, located in the Lee County Industrial Park will be deeded to the college once property transaction details are finalized. The property will be used by the North Carolina School of Telecommunications.

Total real property owned by the college in its three-county service area is 246.79 acres.

The master property map showing each tract in Lee County is on file in the college business office.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

SPECIAL ACCREDITATION FOR SELECTED CURRICULUMS AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	CURR	EXT	REQ	VOL	ACCREDITATION AND/OR CERTIFICATION AGENCY
Automotive Systems Technology	X			X	National Automotive Technicians Education Foundation (NATEF)
Basic Law Enforcement Training	X		X		North Carolina Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission
Cosmetology	X		X		North Carolina State Board of Cosmetic Arts
Emergency Medical Service		X	X		North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Facility Services, Office of Emergency Medical Services
Esthetics	X		X		North Carolina State Board of Cosmetic Arts
Fire and Rescue		X		X	North Carolina Department of Insurance North Carolina Fire and Safety Commission
Medical Assisting	X		X		Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs American Association of Medical Assistants
Nursing: ADN, LPN	X		X		North Carolina Board of Nursing
Real Estate		X	X		North Carolina Real Estate Commission North Carolina Real Estate Licensing Board
Veterinary Medical Technology	X		X		American Veterinary Medical Association Committee on Veterinary Technician Education and Activities

Appendix II

CENTRAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES CHARTER MEMBERS - TERMS BEGINNING IN 1963

Name	Service Began	Service Ended	Appointed By
James F. Bridges "D"	1963	1990	Lee County Commission
Stacey Budd "Chair" "D"	1963	1980	Lee County Board of Education
R. A. Currie "D"	1963	1983	Lee County Commission
Harvey C. Faulk "VC" "D"	1963	1969	Sanford City Board of Education
Meigs C. Golden "VC" "Chair" "D"	1963	1989	Lee County Commission
William B. Joyce "D"	1963	1971	Lee County Commission
John C. VonCannon "D"	1963	1973	Sanford City Board of Education
Douglas H. Wilkinson "VC" "Chair" "D"	1963	1984	Sanford City Board of Education

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CCCC BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEMBERS

Charles J. Alexander "VC" "Chair"	1987		Lee County Commission
Ernest W. Atkinson	1991	1995	Lee County Board of Education
J. Mack Auman	1971	1986	Lee County Board of Education
Lamar Beach	1990	1994	Governor
Joseph T. Bowden	1993		Harnett County Commission
Robert E. Brickhouse	1971	1987	Governor
James F. Bridges "D"	1963	1990	Lee County Commission
Stacey Budd "Chair" "D"	1963	1980	Lee County Board of Education
Fred M. Charles	1987	1992	Governor
R. A. Currie "D"	1963	1983	Lee County Commission
Robert W. Dalrymple "VC"	1966	1985	Governor
William R. Dudenhausen	1994		Chatham County Commission
Thomas S. Edwards	1993		Chatham County Commission
Harvey C. Faulk "VC" "D"	1963	1969	Sanford City Board of Education
Dennis M. Foushee	1992	1996	Governor
Alfred Fowler	1987	1991	Lee County Board of Education
Meigs C. Golden "VC" "Chair" "D"	1963	1989	Lee County Commission
Ralph B. Guthrie "VC" "Chair"	1975	1998	Governor
D. Fletcher Harris	1983	1991	Lee County Commission
Grace T. Hodges	1993		Lee County Board of Education
Helen C. Holder "D"	1980	1991	Lee County Board of Education
Velner S. Jones	1989		Lee County Commission
William B. Joyce "D"	1963	1971	Lee County Commission
Lewis B. Lawrence "D"	1966	1975	Governor
Tony G. Lett "VC"	1998		Lee County Board of Education
Tommy C. Mann, Sr. "VC"	1989	1994	Lee County Board of Education
	1995		Lee County Board of Education

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CENTRAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF CCCC BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEMBERS

Samuel R. Miriello "D"	1986	1997	Harnett County Commission
John J. Marshall "VC"	1966	1971	Governor
Marvin O. Marshall	1995	1999	Governor
Thomas W. McDonald "D"	1985	1993	Governor
Ralph Monger, Jr.	1985	1989	Lee County Commission
Carol L. Morgan	1994		Lee County Commission
Richard L. Palmer	1990	1994	Lee County Commission
Robert W. Patterson "VC" "Chair"	1993		Governor
Nancy H. Pickard	1991	1995	Lee County Board of Education
Margaret B. Pollard	1991	1994	Chatham County Commission
L. W. (Bobby) Powell	1992	1993	Lee County Board of Education
	1996		Governor
Clyde R. Rhyne	1971	1981	Lee County Commission
William Don Roscoe	1974	1981	Governor
John Q. Shaw	1997		Harnett County Commission
William A. (Bill) Shaw	1986	1993	Harnett County Commission
Hal T. Siler "VC"	1981	1990	Governor
Doris G. Simmons	1999		Governor
John M. Sopousek	1966	1967	Governor
William P. Tatum	1991	1999	Lee County Commission
Carl Thompson	1986	1991	Chatham County Commission
Earl Thompson "D"	1985	1993	Chatham County Commission
John D. VonCannon "D"	1963	1973	Sanford City Board of Education
Frances F. Warner	1999		Lee County Commission
Irene G. White "D"	1977	1985	Lee County Commission
William T. Wilson	1994		Governor
Perry White	1985	1991	Lee County Board of Education
Dennis A. Wicker	1982	1987	Governor
J. Shelton Wicker "D"	1971	1978	Governor
Douglas H. Wilkinson "VC" "Chair" "D"	1963	1984	Lee County Board of Education

"VC" - Vice-Chairperson of Board of Trustees

"Chair" - Chairperson of Board of Trustees

"D" - Deceased

Appendix III

CENTRAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

PRESIDENTS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

There have been seven presidents of the North Carolina Community College System since its inception in 1963 through December 2000.

Dr. Isaac Epps Ready	June 1963 - December 1970
Dr. Benjamin Eagles Fountain, Jr.	January 1971 - July 1978
Dr. Charles L. Holloman*	August 1978 - July 1979
Dr. Larry J. Blake	July 1979 - March 1983
Robert W. Scott	May 1983 - December 1994
Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley	January 1995 - May 1997
Martin Lancaster	July 1997 -

*Dr. Holloman requested not to be titled President; instead he accepted the title Senior Vice President in Charge.

Appendix IV

PRESIDENTS OF CENTRAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

William A. Martin B.S., Industrial Education, North Carolina State University M. Ed., North Carolina State University	July 1, 1961 - August 31, 1969
Dr. Jonas F. Hockaday B.S., Mathematics, Atlantic Christian College M. Ed., East Carolina University Ed. D., Duke University	September 1, 1969 – August 18, 1983
Dr. Marvin R. Joyner A.A.S., Mechanical Drafting and Design, Wilson County Technical Institute M. Ed., North Carolina State University Ed. D., North Carolina State University	December 1, 1983 -

Appendix V

COLLEGE ATTORNEYS AND YEARS SERVED

William W. Staton	1963 - 1975
James (Jim) Hoyle	1975 - 1980
Dennis A. Wicker	1980 - 1982
F. Jefferson Ward, Jr.	1982 - 1987
Dennis A. Wicker	1987 - 1991
Jimmy L. Love, Sr.	1991 -

Appendix VI

CURRICULUM GRADUATION SPEAKERS

During the early years of the College, only a Spring graduation was held. Since 1969 two graduations have been held, one at the end of the spring term and one at the end of the summer term.

August, 1964	No record of speaker
August, 1965	No record of speaker
August 21, 1966	Dr. Dan Stewart, Director, NC Dept. of Conservation and Development
August 27, 1967	Honorable Robert Morgan, NC Senator
August 25, 1968	Honorable William W. Staton, NC Senator
May 30, 1969	Dr. Neil Rosser
August 24, 1969	Dr. John Dotterer, Chair, Lee County Commissioners
May 29, 1970	Dr. Norman Wiggins, President, Campbell University
August 21, 1970	Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mason, Director of Nursing, Moore Regional Hospital
May 28, 1971	Honorable Earl Ruth, US House of Representatives
August 27, 1971	Stacey Budd, Chair, Board of Trustees, CCTI
May 24, 1972	Mike Harper, Executive Vice President, The Carolina Bank
August 29, 1972	Bob Farrington, News Director, WPTF Radio
May 25, 1973	Dr. Allan Hurlburt, Chair, Dept. of Education, Duke University
August 29, 1973	Honorable Jimmy Love, NC House of Representatives
May 19, 1974	Terry Sanford, President, Duke University
August 29, 1974	Albert Long, Fellowship of Christian Athletes
May 27, 1975	Dr. Luther Medlin, President, Guilford Technical Institute
August 28, 1975	Dr. Renee Hill, Director of Division of Social Services of NC
May 28, 1976	James A. Graham, NC Commissioner of Agriculture
August 27, 1976	Perry Harrison, Superintendent, Chatham County Schools
May 29, 1977	Dr. Charles Lyons, Chancellor, Fayetteville State University
August 27, 1977	Stacey Budd, Chair, CCTC Trustees
May 25, 1978	Charles Dunn, Editorial Commentator, WRAL-TV
August 31, 1978	Dr. Paul O. Howard, Physician, Sanford Medical Group
May 25, 1979	Honorable Henson P. Barnes, NC Senator
August 26, 1979	Charles R. Russell, American Medical International Assoc., Inc.
May 23, 1980	Dr. John Tart, President, Johnston Technical Institute
August 15, 1980	Frank Timberlake, Owner, WWDR-AM & WWDR-FM
May 28, 1981	Dr. James Hampton, Presbytery Executive, Catawba Inter-Presbytery Agency
August 21, 1981	William R. Johnson, Superintendent, Lee County Schools
May 28, 1982	Dr. Larry J. Blake, President, NC Community College System
August 20, 1982	Dr. Raymond Stone, President, Sandhills Community College
May 26, 1983	Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr., President, Durham Technical Institute
August 19, 1983	Honorable Bobby Ethridge, NC House of Representatives
May 31, 1984	Judge Gerald Arnold, NC Court of Appeals
August 23, 1984	Dr. J. F. Hockaday, Chancellor, Virginia Community College System
May 31, 1985	Earl Fox, District Attorney for Chatham/Orange Counties
August 23, 1985	Honorable Dennis A. Wicker, NC House of Representatives
May 30, 1986	Carl Sapp, Executive Director, NC Telephone Association
August 22, 1986	Dr. Jerry M. Wallace, Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost, Campbell University

May 28, 1987	Dr. Jackie Kennedy-Sloan, Vice President for Adult Continuing education/Student Development services Department of Community Colleges
August 21, 1987	Ivo Wortman, Superintendent, Harnett County Schools
May 27, 1988	Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley, Chancellor, Fayetteville State University
August 19, 1988	Honorable Joseph E. Johnson, NC Senator
May 25, 1989	Honorable Martin Lancaster, US House of Representatives
August 18, 1989	David Rowe, Formerly with NFL Oakland Raiders
May 24, 1990	Dr. Dudley Flood, Ombudsman, NC Department of Public Instruction
August 17, 1990	Honorable Joe Hackney, NC House of Representatives
May 29, 1991	Honorable Robert W. Scott, President, NC Community College System
August 16, 1991	Dr. Marvin R. Joyner, President, Central Carolina Community College
May 28, 1992	Nancy Hope Willis
August 21, 1992	Elaine F. Marshall, J.D., Candidate for NC Senate
May 28, 1993	Perry Harrison, Superintendent, Chatham County Schools
August 20, 1993	Jennifer Julian, News Anchor - WTVD-TV
May 27, 1994	Dr. Dudley E. Flood, Executive Director, NC Association of School Administration
August 19, 1994	Dr. Robert W. Patterson, Medical Director, Family Medical Center, Chair - CCCC Trustees
May 26, 1995	Margaret Bryant Pollard, Chatham County Commissioner
August 18, 1995	F. Hubert Garner, Chair, Lee County Commissioners
May 24, 1996	Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley, President, NC Community College System
August 16, 1996	Steven W. Wrenn, Superintendent, Lee County Schools
May 28, 1997	Honorable Bobby Etheridge, US House of Representatives
August 1, 1997	Honorable Donald Spencer Davis, NC House of Representatives
May 15, 1998	Avron B. Upchurch, Executive Vice President Emeritus, Central Carolina Community College
July 30, 1998	Billy Lee, Head Basketball Coach, Campbell University
May 14, 1999	Howard N. Lee, NC Senator
July 29, 1999	Herbert A. Hincks, Chair, Lee County Commissioners
May 18, 2000	Honorable Leslie Cox, NC House of Representatives
July 29, 2000	Major General Randall West, US Marine Corp.

Appendix VII
STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS

1966-67	Joe Horton
1967-68	Royce Davis
1968-69	Joe Mann
1969-70	Lee Ann Ducey
1970-71	Sue Cummings
1971-72	David Jones
1972-73	Randy Combs
1973-74	Johnny Faircloth
1974-75	Vanessa Jackson
1975-76	Roman Lyczkowski
1976-77	Alec Combs
1977-78	Jerry Pullum – First ex-officio member of Trustees
1978-79	Dan McLeod July '78-March '79 David Hash April '79-June '79
1979-80	Bob Cook
1980-81	T. Gay Lyons
1981-82	Velinda Chapman July '81-March '82 Teresa Midgett April '82-June '82
1982-83	Teresa Midgett
1983-84	Joyce A. Hennings
1984-85	Amanda Shore
1985-86	Ray A. McDougald July '85-December '85 John D. Hall January '86-June '86
1986-87	Virginia Touchberry
1987-88	Deborah K. Signor
1988-89	Michael R. McKinney
1989-90	Angela Gail Thomas July '89-March '90 Michael J. Thomas April '90-June '90
1990-91	Vanessa Marino
1991-92	Robbie Walters
1992-93	Henry Stidman
1993-94	Lori Whittington
1994-95	Debbie Adamson July '94-May '95 Maggie Reynolds June 1 '95-June 30 '95
1995-96	Dave McDonald
1996-97	Kevin Stack
1997-98	Mel Haines
1998-99	Adam Jones
1999-2000	Johnathan Dillon
2000-01	Stephen Russell Romine

Appendix VIII
CURRICULUM TUITION RATES

Years	Per Quarter		Per Semester	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
*1962-1975	\$32.00	\$42.00		
1975-1977	\$33.00	\$163.00		
1977-1983	\$39.00	\$198.00		
1983-1986	\$51.00	\$255.00		
1986-1987	\$66.00	\$504.00		
1987-1990	\$90.00	\$840.00		
1990-1991	\$105.00	\$981.00		
**1991-1992	\$161.00	\$1,505.00		
1992-1993	\$185.00	\$1,505.00		
***1997-1999			\$280.00	\$2,282.00
1999-2000			\$374.50	\$2,376.50
2000-2001			\$440.00	\$2,716.00

* From 1962-63 through 1990-91, the fulltime tuition rate was based on 12 quarter credit hours.

** Starting in 1991-92, the fulltime tuition rate was based on 14 quarter credit hours

*** Beginning in June 1997, the North Carolina Community College System converted to semester credit hours. This conversion brought commonality with other educational institutions and has provided greater continuity and linkages with other educational systems.

Appendix IX
EMPLOYEES DECEASED WHILE IN SERVICE TO THE COLLEGE

NAME	DATE OF DEATH	POSITION
Kenneth W. Ayscue	7-11-77	Chair, Automotive Mechanics
Judy E. Buck	4-24-98	Director, Financial Aid
William E. McDougald	10-12-96	Custodial Services
Carter T. Rosser	12-14-95	Chair, Industrial Maintenance
Monica R. Snyder	2-4-01	Nursing Instructor
Lawrence W. Talton, Jr.	1-24-96	Business Administration Economics Instructor
Cary C. Todd	8-20-86	Mathematics Instructor
Ken S. Tyson	8-7-98	Custodial Services

Appendix X
EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

YEAR	NAME	POSITION AT COLLEGE
1980	Elbert C. Price	Dean of Administrative Services
1981	Marlene L. Miller	Receptionist/Switchboard Operator
1982	Charles G. Wadsworth	Instructor, Welding
1983	Barbara J. Lott	Mail Room/Materials Processor
1984	Tommy C. Mann	Industrial Relations Officer
1985	Marian P. Bridges	Library Technician
1985	Esther T. Burke	Chair, Nursing Department
1986	J. C. Clegg	Groundskeeper
1987	Carl K. Caldwell, Jr	Director, Human Resources
1988	Norman C. Calcutt	Concessions Manager
1989	Stella M. McCullen	Lead Instructor, Secretarial Science
1990	Luther G. White	Chair, Business Department
1991	Alice L. Mewborn	Harnett Coordinator, Continuing Education
1992	John R. Dalrymple	Dean of Administrative Services
1993	Alvin R. Mackay	Chair, Veterinary Medical Technology
1994	Avron B. Upchurch	Executive Vice President and Chief Academic Officer
1995	Lawrence W. Talton, Jr.	Instructor, Business Administration
1996	Robert Ray Epley	Industrial Relations Officer
1996	Eugene (Gene) O. McNeill, Jr.	Physical Plant Manager
1996	Matthew S. Garrett	Instructor, Psychology/Sociology
1997	Homer E. Tuttle	Instructor, Facilities Maintenance
1998	James (Jim) M. Turner	Instructor, Mathematics
1999	William (Bill) R. Tyson	Director, Correctional Education
2000	Carlton H. Bryan, Jr.	Instructor, Physical Education
2001	Lee M. Harvey	Instructor, Information Systems

Appendix XI
CURRICULUM GRADUATES

The chart below includes certificates, diplomas and associate degrees. Included are graduates of the Business Administration Curriculum offered at Harnett Correctional Center, but not diplomas and certificate level graduates at that site. That is listed separately on page 27.

Total Graduates by Year		
Year	Number Graduated	Cumulative Total
1964	28	28
1965	26	54
1966	51	105
1967	49	154
1968	39	193
1969	85	278
1970	81	359
1971 - May	87	446
1971 - August	46	492
1972 - May	92	584
1972 - August	58	642
1973 - May	87	729
1973 - August	59	788
1974 - May	113	901
1974 - August	44	945
1975 - May	112	1,057
1975 - August	89	1,146
1976 - May	210	1,356
1976 - August	96	1,452
1977 - May	225	1,677
1977 - August	104	1,781
1978 - May	237	2,018
1978 - August	88	2,106
1979 - May	204	2,310
1979 - August	89	2,399
1980 - May	245	2,644
1980 - August	109	2,753
1981 - May	253	3,006
1981 - August	143	3,149
1982 - May	221	3,370
1982 - August	87	3,457
1983 - May	248	3,705
1983 - August	82	3,787

Appendix XI Continued

CURRICULUM GRADUATES

Year	Number Graduated	Cumulative Total
1984 - May	233	4,020
1984 - August	79	4,099
1985 - May	190	4,282
1985 - August	125	4,414
1986 - May	187	4,601
1986 - August	112	4,713
1987 - May	205	4,918
1987 - August	101	5,019
1988 - May	231	5,250
1988 - August	133	5,383
1989 - May	271	5,654
1989 - August	98	5,752
1990 - May	243	5,995
1990 - August	155	6,150
1991 - May	227	6,377
1991 - August	174	6,551
1992 - May	241	6,792
1992 - August	159	6,951
1993 - May	246	7,197
1993 - August	173	7,370
1994 - May	297	7,667
1994 - August	168	7,835
1995 - May	294	8,129
1995 - August	192	8,321
1996 - May	342	8,663
1996 - August	187	8,850
1997 - May	374	9,224
1997 - August	203	9,427
1998 - May	441	9,868
1998 - August	140	10,008
1999 - May	397	10,405
1999 - August	145	10,550
2000 - May	353	10,903
2000 - August	193	11,096

About the Author

Avron B. Upchurch was born in the Lemon Springs community of Lee County, North Carolina, on August 21, 1929. He was graduated from Greenwood School, Lemon Springs, in 1947 and served in the U. S. Army as a signal corpsman in Germany and France. When discharged in 1953 he returned to North Carolina State University, where he completed the course work and was awarded a B. S. Degree in Agricultural Education in May 1955.

The author taught vocational agriculture at Fuquay-Varina High School for three years while pursuing graduate study at North Carolina State University. He received an M. S. Degree in Agricultural Education in 1958. He then served as teacher of vocational agriculture at Deep River School, Lee County. He completed the six-year program in professional education administration at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1969.

Upchurch joined the staff of the Lee County Industrial Education Center as coordinator of Agricultural Technology on March 2, 1962, and was promoted to assistant director on June 26, 1963, charged with developing an evening program for the center. He became assistant superintendent of Lee County Schools on August 1, 1965 and returned to Central Carolina Technical Institute July 1, 1968, as director of occupational education. After three years he became the dean of instruction, and in 1993 received the title executive vice president and chief academic officer. He provided instructional leadership during a period of major curriculum and continuing education growth and development for the college. Upchurch led in implementing a dozen unique curriculums.

Since retiring in August 1994 with 39 years of full-time educational service in North Carolina (9.5 years with the public schools and 29.5 with CCCC), he has remained affiliated with the college, working part-time on special assignments.

Upchurch was a participating member of a number of state and national professional organizations, including the National Council of Instructional Administrators, the American Technical Education Association, the American Vocational Association, the North Carolina Association of Community College Instructional Administrators (serving as secretary-treasurer and president), and the North Carolina Vocational Association. He served on a number of regional and state-level committees for the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges.

Upchurch's community activities include Lions Club International (district governor 1976-77, state president of the North Carolina Lions Foundation for the Blind 1984-85).

As president of the Lee County Council on Retardation he was instrumental in starting a children's center for mentally handicapped children, a Sunday school class for mentally handicapped children, and a sheltered workshop for adults. He is a certified master gardener and has served as the first president of that organization.

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